"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
The indications for this city and its vicinity for to-day are fair, northwest to west winds.

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VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,348. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 13, 1897.—TEN PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market strong.

Wheat, 95⅝c; corn, 32½c; cotton, 8c.

FOREIGN.—Placards have been found pasted on the walls in Constantinople demanding a change in the system of Government in the Turkish Empire, and threatening violence unless this is effected. The consideration of the Greco-Turkish peace treaty in Constantinople yesterday was postponed until to-morrow. The Austrian Charge d'Affaires at Sofia, Bulgaria, has withdrawn, owing to Premier Stoloff's refusal to disavow an interview in which he drew an insulting parallel between the venality in official circles in Austria and Bulgaria. Señora Canovas, widow of the Spanish Premier, is to be made a Duchess with the dignity of a grandee of the first class. The Premier's funeral will take place to-day. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian Premier, had an hour's interview with the Pope yesterday. The Empress Frederick has paved the way for a reconciliation between Emperor William and the Crown Princess Sophia of Greece.—Page 5.

Page 1.

There was intense excitement among the brokers at the Produce Exchange yesterday, September wheat rising to 90⅝, and the other grain markets being active and strong.

City Works Commissioner Willis of Brooklyn yesterday issued a circular which is taken as an indication that he has formed a political alliance with Senator Thomas C. Platt.

Hundreds of gold seekers are at Victoria, B. C., awaiting passage on the next steamers for Alaska, despite the warnings of men who have just returned, and who report that there are now 2,000 men at Dyea and Skaguay, who have no prospect of getting across the Chilkoot Pass this Fall.

George F. Harding, Jr., who is leading the fight against the recently organized Glucose Trust, says that the Sugar Trust is backing the New Jersey corporation, and that the object is to corner both the glucose and the starch market. The glucose plants in Chicago and Peoria were formally transferred to the new company yesterday.

Page 2.

Postmaster Van Cott has received a letter from James Keating, asserting that his brother, Roundsman Michael C. Keating of the King's Bridge Station, was murdered. Roundsman Keating's dead body was found in the woods a year ago, and it was said that he died from sunstroke.

The New York and Cleveland Gas Coal Company yesterday secured a temporary injunction against the strikers who are encamped in the vicinity of its mines, near Pittsburg. The matter will be heard in court on Aug. 16, and the strikers say that in the meantime they will not regard the injunction.

Page 3.

Belmar and Ortoland had walk-overs in two races at Brighton Beach yesterday. The rest of the sport was excellent, four favorites being the winners.

The Treasury Department has ruled that the stone imported from Canada for the construction of the Buffalo breakwater is liable to duty. The War Department has no funds to pay it, and a heavy loss to the Government may be the result.

The New Yorks and Bostons played two games at the Polo Grounds yesterday, and the former were defeated in both. The Bostons won the first game after a struggle of twelve innings, and were victorious in the second on account of Seymour's unsteadiness.

Page 5.

The funeral of William R. Roberts, at one time President of the Fenian Brotherhood and later member of Congress and Minister to Chile, was held yesterday afternoon. The interment was at Calvary Cemetery.

Page 7.

Four persons were injured in a trolley car accident on the Bensonhurst division of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad. Two cars coming from opposite directions collided on the same track and a panic ensued.

Page 8.

Mrs. Sarah Wright McDannold, who will head an expedition of women to the Klondike gold fields, says the members of the party will wear bloomers.

Jewelers and diamond merchants say that the new "memorandum sales law" enacted by the last Legislature as a section of the lien law will greatly hamper their business.

The workmen preparing for the foundations of the new Empire and Washington Life Buildings have reached bed rock. President Sooysmith of the contracting company putting up the buildings declared if bed-rock foundations were dearer in the beginning they were cheaper in the end. He explains why pile foundations are not suitable for the lower part of the city.

Page 10.

Officers of the Street Cleaning Department say that new plans have been adopted for the disposal of dry refuse in the city.

Out-of-town merchants are still pouring into the city. They say the outlook for business in their localities is uncommonly bright.

Two men, armed with revolvers, attempted to stop A. L. Jordan of Yonkers while he was driving in Van Cortlandt Park early yesterday morning, and fired on him when he refused to halt.

Persons whose property was condemned on Third Avenue between One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street and the Harlem River complain that they have not received a cent of money from the city for the buildings which have been torn down.

Justice Smith of the Supreme Court issued writs directing the Board of Assessors to review the assessments upon the properties of the elevated and surface roads and illuminating companies of Brooklyn. Elevated roads allege discrimination in favor of surface lines.

Bids were opened yesterday at the offices of Louis F. Haffen, Commissioner of Street Improvements in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, for paving a part of Jerome Avenue. Contracts were awarded for work on three sections at a cost of about $140,000.

Homeless cats and dogs are provided with a free lunch of calves' liver and milk every night by Mrs. Mary B. Pallard, at 341 West Forty-fifth Street. The next morning, however, they are put to death in a gas tank by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

A majority of the owners of property on Long Acre have expressed themselves as pleased with the project to establish small shade spots there. The W. W. Astor estate and the Tree Planting Association are ready to co-operate in the work, and the matter will be presented for adoption at the next meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

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THE MISSES STOWE NOT IN WANT

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 12.—In view of various rumors and statements made during the last few months concerning their private affairs, the daughters of Harriet Beecher Stowe in this city will publish in to-morrow's Hartford Courant, the following card:

"While we fully appreciate the kindly feeling that has prompted all the talk and suggestions in the matter of our temporal affairs, still we wish to say that an error seems to be prevalent regarding them. We are happy to be able to state to those kindly interested that we are, and we hope we always shall be, far from needing assistance, either public or private. Gratefully and respectfully,

"Miss H. B. STOWE,
"Miss E. T. STOWE,
"73 Forest Street, Hartford."

WILLIS TIES UP TO PLATT

City Works Commissioner of Brooklyn Issues a Significant Circular.

THE RESULT OF A CONFERENCE

Has Not Declared Himself Against Low, but Says Mayor Strong Would Make a Powerful Candidate and a Good Run.

Theodore B. Willis, City Works Commissioner of Brooklyn, issued a statement yesterday which is believed in many quarters to indicate an alliance with Platt as against Worth in Kings County. Although the announcement was in a measure discounted by Mr. Willis's attitude of recent days, not every one was prepared at this time to hear such an apparently frank avowal on the part of the City Works Commissioner to deliver votes for the return by Platt of the sinews of war against Worth. The statement prepared at a secret meeting of the Willis men on Wednesday night is as follows:

"The apparent purpose of the Citizens' Union to nominate Seth Low at a date earlier than the meeting of the Republican City Convention on Sept. 28, and to nominate without regard to the action of our convention, places the Republicans of Brooklyn in a very embarrassing position. We are not for Mr. Low as the candidate of a hostile political organization declaring in the same breath with which it nominates him that the Republican Party has no function to perform with regard to municipal affairs. We have been for Mr. Low as a Republican and as the candidate of the Republican Party, but we shall be much embarrassed to vote for him in a city convention if prior to its meeting he is already before the people as the candidate of a hostile body, which has nominated him without even offering to confer with us, and on the principle, indeed, that municipal affairs are none of our concern. As I understand it, this is the position that Brooklyn Republicans have generally taken in relation to Mr. Low's candidacy."

When Willis was asked last night as to the exact meaning of the circular he replied to all questions by saying it spoke for itself. He added, also, that in his opinion Mr. Low could not be nominated, and, while he would not say so, allowed it to be inferred that he was too desirous of Platt's help in Kings County to down Worth to care much about Low one way or the other. The reason for this particular attitude is plain. Both Worth and Willis want the naming of the county officers, and up to the present time Mr. Willis appears to be comfortable in his mind that he holds the balance of power in Brooklyn. An alliance with Senator Platt is therefore the most natural thing that could happen. It hampers Worth and plants the Willis followers on much firmer ground.

"Was this circular the result of a conference with Platt and Quigg in New York on Wednesday?" was asked of Mr. Willis.

"I am not prepared to say," was the reply. "This is one of the times when talking might be inopportune."

Will you state positively that the circular indicates an alliance between you and Platt?"

"I have not said I was against Low. I object, however, to having his name brought out in such a way as to embarrass us. Now, Mayor Strong, for instance, would make a good Mayor, and I believe a strong run."

Mr. Willis also observed that he expected his circular would be interpreted in various ways. He reiterated, however, that it was sufficiently clear to speak for itself.

One of the puzzling things in the present situation is the attitude of Walter B. Atterbury, the leader of the Twenty-third, the most populous Republican ward in Brooklyn. Up to within a few weeks ago Mr. Atterbury is reported to have said that if Mr. Willis persisted in his determination to desert Low, he would have to withdraw, and that meant he would take the ward with him, because the sentiment there was strong and heavy for the President of Columbia with no second choice. Last night Mr. Atterbury was with Willis, Ross W. Appleton, and others, at the Republican Club, and said evasively, in reference to the circular, that he would vote as the sentiment of his ward dictated.

Old-time politicians regard this as an indication that Atterbury is not ready to announce himself positively just yet. The intimation is even made that he is waiting to see which side will be the strongest, and then make a deal with either Worth or Willis. This is practically the Willis idea. Mr. Willis wants the county offices more than he wants the Mayoralty candidate. That is why he has tied himself to Platt.

UNION TO DEFEAT TAMMANY.

Plans of Chairman Quigg of the Republican County Committee.

Chairman Quigg of the Republican County Committee declared anew yesterday that he desired a union of all forces against Tammany this year. Mr. Quigg, after making this statement, was asked if he believed Seth Low were nominated by the Citizens' Union prior to the Republican City Convention it would defeat a union of forces, and he added:

"I am quite sure it will. The whole matter depends upon the question whether the Citizens' Organization and the Republican Party intend the same thing. If they do, a union of forces is natural and easy. If they don't, it might as well not be attempted. What we intend is the defeat of Tammany Hall by the election of a Republican Mayor. If that is what they mean, also, a union is easy, for neither side will permit personalities to stand in the way of so great an achievement. But if their chief object is to see how many votes they can get in New York for the political principle that municipal affairs are not involved in National politics, and if their purpose is to make the success of the ticket subordinate to the vindication of that particular theory, I don't see what the use is of even talking about a union."

It was suggested that the Republican Party had declared for non-partisanship in local affairs when it placed the amendment separating State and National from local elections in the Constitution. Mr. Quigg did not take this view of it. He said the Republicans had made no such recognition. The party, he said, undoubtedly recognized the fact that it was easier to persuade a Democrat to vote for a Republican candidate for Mayor when the argument could not be made that he was endangering the success of his State or National ticket.

Mr. Quigg was asked if he believed the Republicans could win without the support of the citizen's movement. He replied that the sure way to win is for the Republicans and the citizens to join forces. "That way being the sure way," he continued, "it becomes the duty of everybody who has any relation to the subject to work in good faith, considerately, and with full regard to other people's embarrassments, to bring about such a union. I think that anybody who talks offensively of anybody else, who impugns anybody else's motives, who undertakes to do any rough riding at all, is an enemy to union and an enemy to good government. I think that when the argument is used that if the citizens make a nomination without conference with us, and in advance of the meeting of our convention, we shall have to indorse their action—when it is said that the 'machine politicians' won't dare to do anything else—it makes for war and not for peace. If you and I had an important question to decide in which our joint interests were involved, and you were to go off by yourself and decide it alone to suit yourself, do you think that would be a good way to insure my concurrence?"

The Republicans are pushing their campaign plans forward as far as possible. A call was issued yesterday for the special meeting of the Republican County Committee to be held next Tuesday for the purpose of receiving proposed amendments, which will be finally passed upon at the regular meeting in September. One of these amendments will authorize the County Committee to call the Council District and Borough Conventions. There will probably be no trouble over this, but another amendment will be offered which confers unusual power on President Quigg. It proposes that in the cases of Assembly District Conventions the delegates thereto shall select their own temporary Chairman, but that in the case of all other conventions in the county the President of the County Committee shall select the temporary Chairman. This covers the County Convention and the Council District, the Judicial District, and the Borough Conventions in New York and the Bronx. Mr. Quigg will, doubtless, also try to name the temporary Chairman of the City Convention. Temporary Chairmen, by their rulings, often decide the result in a close convention. The amendment may not get through without a fight.

Meanwhile the Citizens' Union is preparing for a rattling campaign. Already 50,000 Low buttons have been ordered, and 2,000 have been delivered. A large number of Low banners have also been ordered, and they will be distributed in the Assembly Districts. Orders have also been placed for fireworks and lanterns for use at mass meetings.

"Richard J. Croker Association."

It was announced yesterday that the Richard J. Croker Association will swing a banner in front of 140 Park Row, its headquarters, to-night at 8:30. The association declares that Mr. Croker is its candidate for Mayor, that his portrait will be upon their banner, and that the ceremonies of unfurling it will be most elaborate. Some of the politicians suggested that the association should first ascertain Mr. Croker's name. It is not Richard J. When Mr. Croker uses a middle initial it is W., standing for Welstead.

Register Sohmer Indorsed.

The Newsdealers and Stationers' Protective and Benevolent Association, which has headquarters at 8 Union Square, has warmly indorsed Register William Sohmer as a Tammany Mayoralty candidate. A committee of five has been appointed to urge his nomination upon the Democratic Conference Committee of Greater New York.

For Non-Partisan Government.

William Brookfield and his friends propose taking an active part in the fight for non-partisan government and Seth Low. They will publish a call next week in favor of non-partisanship in municipal affairs, and they will ask all voters to sign it. Mr. Brookfield said yesterday that the tremendous indorsement of Mr. Low is a factor that cannot be ignored by the Republican machine. He believes that if the Republicans do not accept Mr. Low the responsibility will be upon them of turning the city over to Tammany.

Assembly Nominations.

Cayuga—First District, E. Q. Dutton, Rep.
Chautauqua—First District, John H. Ford., Pro.; Second District, Albert J. Evans, Pro.
Oswego—First District, Lewis P. Taylor, Rep.
Yates—William F. Van Tuyl, Pro.

PALMETTO STATE HONOR.

Mr. Mayfield Admits He Was Unjust to Mr. McLaurin and Quits the Senatorial Race.

YORKVILLE, S. C., Aug. 12.—The Senatorial campaign meeting here to-day was quite dramatic. Candidate Mayfield made good an offer that if he could not prove that Senator McLaurin had tried to organize a Populist Party in South Carolina he would withdraw as a candidate for the United States Senate against McLaurin. He said he was now convinced, from proof that McLaurin had given him, that McLaurin largely prevented Populist organization in South Carolina. He said he had done Senator McLaurin an injustice, and would withdraw from the race. Senator McLaurin shook his hand and thanked him, amid great applause.

Gov. Evans said Senator McLaurin had invited him to go into the Populist Party with him, and this led to heated discussion. Senator McLaurin spoke with such vehemence that he fainted on concluding. He was taken to his hotel and the doctors insist on his resting for a few days. Gov. Evans and Senator McLaurin showed much ill feeling toward each other.

VIRGINIA DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

Tyler for Governor, Echols Lieutenant Governor, and Montague Attorney General.

ROANOKE, Va., Aug. 12.—The Democratic State Convention completed its State ticket to-day by the nomination of a candidate for Attorney General. The full ticket is as follows:

Governor—J. HOGE TYLER.

Lieutenant Governor—EDWARD ECHOLS.

Attorney General—A. J. MONTAGUE.

The convention unanimously adopted a resolution indorsing the campaign of Senator John W. Daniel to become his own successor.

The convention considered a resolution reported from the Committee on Resolutions providing for the nomination of United States Senators by primaries. W. A. Jones opened the discussion in favor of the committee's report for a primary plan of nominating Senators. He challenged Senator Daniel to say if the question of electing Senators by the people should come up in the Senate he would not vote in the affirmative.

Senator Daniel maintained that every voter in Virginia had the opportunity of being heard through party machinery in selecting United States Senators. He was not prepared to give his unqualified support to the primary plan in selecting any public officer.

Senator Daniel said that both himself and his colleague had been in accord with the people of Virginia.

"Was you colleague?" asked Mr. Jones, "in accord with yourself and the people of Virginia two years ago when he voted against the free colnage of silver at 16 to 1?"

"Who was Mr. Jones in accord with," asked the Senator, "when four years ago he sang the tune of 'Four years more for Grover?'" [Immense applause.]

The resolution was defeated by a vote of 850 to 609.

$300,000 WENT ASTRAY.

Federal Treasury Drafts Sent to the Dead Letter Office.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—A big blue envelope, unaddressed, was thrown about the Chicago Post Office, mixed with the regular mail, reviled by the various employes, and finally sent to the Dead Letter Office at Washington. When opened it was found to contain $300,000 in drafts intended for the Treasurer of the United States. It was sent by the Sub-Treasurer here, and, by an error which had occurred twice before, the envelope was blank instead of having the address in large printed letters. The matter is now under investigation.

TO WEAR BULLET-PROOF COATS.

Two Chicagoans to Travel in Mexico Arrayed in Zeiglen's Cloth.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—George A. Flavelle and Fred Semmeck, well known here, are about to start for an eight months' tour in the mountains of Mexico. To be prepared against the banditti of that country, they have each ordered a suit of Cassimer Zeiglen's bullet-proof cloth.

The white resistance material is to be faced with black broadcloth, and its nature will not be suspected. They are not going to run any foolhardy risks, but will be prepared for any adventure the banditti may desire to make for them. The coats will cost them about $100 each.

Patriotism for Public Schools.

ALBANY, Aug. 12.—Grand Army Commander Shaw has appointed a special committee of the Department of New York to examine and report as soon as convenient upon the best practical method of teaching patriotism and civics in public schools. The committee will meet in conference at Department Headquarters, Elliott Square, Buffalo, Aug. 26.

THE GOLD FEVER UNABATED

Hundreds Awaiting Passage North Despite Warnings of Those Who Have Returned.

NO CHANCE TO GET THROUGH

Two Thousand Men Encamped on a Rocky Alaskan Shore, with No Prospect of Getting Across the Chilkoot Pass.

SEATTLE, Washington, Aug. 12.—Despite the warnings sent out that men already at Dyea and Skaguay are unable to get across the pass, and that only few of the men there will get to the mines this year, several hundred men are in waiting at Victoria to take passage for the north on the steamer Bristol, and all of the accommodations on the Islander, which sails on Monday, have been taken up.

The blockade of Klondikers at Dyea and Skaguay will lead to much suffering this Winter. Capt. Amex, who was the pilot of the steamer Islander, which has just returned from the north, says that things are in bad shape. Two thousand persons are camped along the rocky shore with but few horses or pack animals at hand, and they have practically no chance of getting over the pass.

One of the United States Commissioners by using his official influence and paying $400 in coin managed to get the Indians to pack his outfit over the Chilkoot Pass to the lakes. Of the others who went from Puget Sound without horses, not one in fifty will get across the mountains this Winter. Seven Seattle men who went up on the Islander returned on the Victoria, utterly disgusted with the prospect, and will remain at home until Spring, when they expect to make another start. Those who have horses and boats stand a fairly good chance of getting through, but the start must be made before Winter comes on.

WRECK OF THE MEXICO.

SEATTLE, Washington, Aug. 12.—It will require an inquiry by the Government Inspector of Hulls, Capt. J. W. Bryant, to determine the facts in regard to the wrecking of the steamer Mexico, at the entrance of Dixon's Sound. It is said that the rock which was the cause of the wreck is West Devil Rock, and that it is shown on the charts. The first accounts of the disaster were to the effect that the rock was hidden beneath the waves, and was not shown on the charts. Dixon's Sound is on the inside route to Alaska, and has been considered an open highway.

It is said, on the authority of Dr. Boswell G. Anderson, a passenger on the Mexico, that the steamer's course was changed, so as to send her outside, in the hope of saving sixteen hours on the trip. The change was made by the Captain as a result of a petition circulated by the Christian Endeavor excursionists on the boat, who were anxious to reach Seattle before the time limit of their return tickets to the East had expired.

At the American Museum of Natural History yesterday it was not believed that Dr. Boas or any part of his expedition was on the wrecked steamer Mexico. Dr. Boas left this city on May 25, accompanied by Harlan I. Smith. He goes at the expense of Morris K. Jesup, who has furnished the museum with funds to settle the question whether the Asiatics came to America by way of Kamschatka and the Aleutian Islands. Dr. Boas worked in an entirely different direction and in another line from that of the Field Museum expedition from Chicago, which lost specimens in the wreck, and there is little probability that the two expeditions were united.

NEW HAMPSHIRE MAN'S SCHEME.

AMESBURY, Mass., Aug. 12.—M. Potvin, a wealthy brick manufacturer of Plaistow, N. H., has formed a company of twenty-five men to go to the Klondike. The men comprising the company are almost all in his employ. His brick works will be closed during his stay in the Klondike.

All the expenses will be paid by Mr. Potvin, and each member of the company has signed a contract agreeing to work in the gold fields one year and give Mr. Potvin one-half the proceeds. After one year's work in the mines the men will be free from the contract and can then shift for themselves.

More Coffee Creek Gold Found.

REDDING, Cal., Aug. 12.—News was received here last night from Coffee Creek to the effect that $40,000 more of gold dust and nuggets was taken out yesterday afternoon from the pocket out of which the Graves brothers took their $42,000 last Saturday. Another exceedingly rich discovery of gold is reported on Morrison Gulch, about two miles from the scene of the Graves brothers' discovery. It is said $18,000 was taken out in one afternoon, and that two miners are taking out gold on an average of $40 to the pan. This strike is on the same vein as the Graves claim.

Gold Discoveries in Nicaragua.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 12.—Reports have come to this city late y that big finds of gold have been made in Nicaragua, and the steamers from that section have been bringing in gold dust in proof of it. S. E. Spence of Houston, Texas, arrived here yesterday on the steamer Fulton, plying between New Orleans and Nicaraguan ports, and confirmed the stories about the discoveries. He says that gold is there in large quantities, and that miners of the United States can do much better there than in Alaska.

No Government Maps of Alaska.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The report having been published that the General Land Office would soon issue maps of Alaska, showing the latest surveys and explorations of the gold regions, that office has been flooded with letters requesting copies of the maps. As it will be impossible to prepare the maps for several months, the requests cannot be granted.

Perth Amboy Klondike Enterprise.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Aug. 12.—Articles of incorporation of the Klondike Basin Gold Mining and Development Company were filed here this morning, the incorporators being Perth Amboy men. The capital stock is $100,000, divided into shares of $1 each. The company will start business with a paid-up capital of $1,000, the incorporators having subscribed as follows: Joseph R. Focht, 333 shares; George W. Eggert, 333 shares; Augustine Roosi, 334 shares.

IN A BLAZING BALLOON.

READING, Penn., Aug. 12.—Lando Wallace, aeronaut, had a thrilling experience today. He is filling an engagement at Carsonia Park, a suburban resort about two miles from this city, making daily ascensions in a hot-air balloon.

This afternoon, after he had got into the basket and given word to the attendants to let go, the machinery used in inflating the balloon broke, setting fire to it. The men had already followed his instructions in reference to releasing the balloon, and, in flames, it swept across the country at a slight elevation from the ground, dragging the aeronaut over fields and fences and shaking him up roughly.

The monster bag suddenly collapsed, dropping the aeronaut into a clover field. He was not injured, and will make an ascent to-morrow.

DID X RAYS OR BULLET KILL?

ELMIRA, N. Y., Aug. 12.—James Punzo died to-day after surviving five weeks with a bullet in his brain.

George Orme is charged with firing the shot. His attorney alleges that the electrical experiment with X rays to locate the bullet caused death and will make a strong point of this at the trial. Nine doctors assisted in the autopsy.

QUICK CHANGES IN WHEAT

Intense Excitement at Produce Exchange—Record of 90 5-8 for September Option.

PRICE A BAR TO EXPORTING

"Buy Corn and Wear Diamonds," a Favorite Phrase—Markets Are Still Influenced by the Necessities of Foreign Countries.

September wheat made a new high record, 90⅝c, at the Produce Exchange yesterday. This quotation was 2½c higher than the closing price of Wednesday, then the new high record of the season. Prior to this 86c, reached on Aug. 4, was "top notch."

The trading yesterday was characterized by nervousness and activity rather than by energy. The leading future opened at 88¾c, ⅝c above the close on Wednesday, to a flurry of shorts covering and liquidation to secure profits. The bull element was not in the ascendant, and in the first hour the quotation reached the low record of the day, 88¼c, to rally to 89¼c. The excitement was intense, and the hands of the indicator over the entrance were constantly manipulated. So frequent were the changes of quotations, however, that all could not be recorded. At times the changes were in leaps of ¼c to ½c.

These rapid dealings continued through the morning session. They were generally in accord with the bulletined changes at Chicago, although at one period that city led in the bull movement. At 1 P. M. September's quotation was from 1½c. to 1⅝c. above that of December wheat. In the last hour of trading the record price was made, but just at the close there was a reaction to 89⅝c., so that the net advance of the day was but 1½c.

December wheat, which closed at 87¼c. on Wednesday, opened at 87¼c., sold to 89⅜c., and as low as 87⅛c., and closed at 88⅝c., 1c. lower than September, a net gain of 1½c.

There was vigor and excitement in the corn trading, and the brokers got up the catch phrase, "Buy corn and wear diamonds." September, which closed on Wednesday at 32⅜c., opened at 32⅝c., sold to 33¼c. and to 32⅜c., and closed at 33⅛c., a net gain of ¾c. December corn closed at 35½c., a net gain of ⅝c.

September oats had this course: Closed on Wednesday at 21⅝c., opened at 21½c.; high, 22c.; low, 21½c.; close, 22c.; a net gain of ⅜c.

At the close of trading leading brokers were unanimous in the opinion that the price of wheat had reached a figure which for the present was a bar to export business. The market was, as before, influenced by knowledge of the necessities of Europe, Australia, Argentina, Brazil, and India, and that this country would have to supply the major part of the deficiency. European cables were strong in sustaining prices, and Chicago news was that the September option was tied up in what is known as "a natural 'corner.'"

Because of the advance in wheat foreign traders took advantage of the opportunity to profit, and were active sellers "on balance."

Chicago Wheat Boom.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—September wheat today reached the best price of the year, selling at 84½c. The pit was badly congested at the opening, and September was bid up from 81⅝c to 84c in the first five minutes on light trading. A break followed to 82⅝c, and then, principally on the advance at Paris, the market broadened perceptibly and scored the top price of the day. Just before the close a rush to realize forced September from 84½c to 83⅜c, leaving a net advance of 1⅝c.

STEWART'S DIPLOMATIC DENIAL

Chronic Bear on All But Silver, but Just Now a Casual Bull "Without Prejudice."

Senator Stewart of Nevada was much perturbed yesterday by inquiries concerning his remarks published in yesterday's NEW YORK TIMES, and he spent the afternoon writing out responsive telegrams, along with some expressions of annoyance concerning THE NEW YORK TIMES, which, in printing his remarks, had ignored the fact that free-silver Senators, in hobnobbing enthusiasm over Wall Street tickers, may temporarily lapse from the position imposed upon them by their political necessities.

These necessities required Senator Stewart to give out yesterday the following, which, it is to be observed, is not a disclaimer of any remarks which THE NEW YORK TIMES has attributed to him: "I have had no conversation with a reporter or anybody else from which any inference can be drawn, much less any statement made, to the effect that I have changed my views with regard to the unlimited coinage of silver by the United States independently of any other nation, and at the ratio of 16 to 1. I recognize the fact that there is a temporary boom in this country, founded on short crops and famine in other countries, and which will make times better until our competitors have good crops again. But I never have intimated an opinion that there is a possibility of continued good times, while the effort is being made by the money powers to substitute gold money for the silver money now in circulation.

"While that process continues, gold will appreciate and the general trend of prices will be a declining one. I do not predicate any hope of continued prosperity in this country by continued distress elsewhere. The statement in THE NEW YORK TIMES that Senator Stewart of Nevada is one of the latest converts to 'commercial optimism,' and that he is a bull on 'everything except silver,' is a total misrepresentation of my position or anything I have said. On the contrary, I am a bull on silver, and believe the temporary relief that the American people are enjoying by reason of good crops and famine elsewhere, will enable them to assert their independence in 1898 and 1900. I do not believe that they will be in the abject condition that they were in 1896, which enabled the gold combination through fraud, intimidation, and bribery to achieve a victory.

"It seems almost providential that relief should come while the battle is on, which will give the people a degree of independence to fight the enemies of civilization who are laboring to enslave the human race by contraction, falling prices, and poverty. This relief did not come by order of the gold syndicate. They never ordered anything to make it easier for the people, but Providence has made it hard for other nations in order to give the American people an opportunity to free the people from the bondage of gold contraction."

SUED BY A FORMER LOVER.

Michigan Woman Charged with the Embezzlement of $10,000.

PONTIAC, Mich., Aug. 12.—James Casey and wife of Birmingham were arraigned before Judge Safford to-day on the charge of embezzlement, preferred by John Arthur, a farmer of Farmington. They were released on $5,000 bail.

Arthur, who is a bachelor, was many years ago a suitor for Mrs. Casey's hand. She rejected him, but later, he says, she induced him to put $13,000 in her keeping. He got back $3,000, but never could get any more. Therefore he brought suit. Mrs. Casey's defense is that the money was an unconditional gift to her from Arthur.

Titusville Woolen Mills Burned.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 12.—Fire began this afternoon in the woolen mills at Titusville, a few miles east of this city, and is still burning. The plant is reported to be practically destroyed. The mills were established by Elias Titus in 1830, and have since been owned by the Titus family. They have been shut down for several years. When running they gave employment to forty hands.

POM KWANG SOH MAY DIE.

Chief of the Privy Council of Corea a Victim of Cycle Riding in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Pom Kwang Soh, Chief of the Privy Council of Corea, ex-Minister to this country from Corea, and the Commissioner of that kingdom to the recent Queen's jubilee, is critically ill with consumption at his residence here, and may not survive the night.

The acute attack was brought on Saturday night, resulting from violent bicycle exercise. Since then he has been growing steadily worse, and his friends have given up all hope. Mr. Soh is considered the most influential man of his country.

Chim Pom Ye, the present Corean Minister, and Prince Eni Wha, the son of the King of Corea, are constantly at his bedside. The King has been notified. Mr. Soh's appointment to the principal post in the country next to the throne was made last Autumn, but his poor health had prevented his leaving to assume the office.

COULDN'T BUILD THE RAILROAD

Suit of the I., A. and M. Against a Chicago Surveyor and Others.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—Suit in assumpsit was begun to-day by the Indianapolis, Anderson and Marion Railway Company against the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland and Louis Enricht, Cook County Surveyor, in which the plaintiff company asks $40,000. The defendant Enricht, the plaintiff says, contracted to build a street railway for it. The Fidelity Company, it is alleged, is the surety on Enricht's bond. It is now asserted that Enricht has been unable to do the work under his contract. For this reason suit is brought for alleged breach of contract.

Henry D. Platt is the New York manager of the Fidelity Company.

HORSE HAIRS IN SURGERY.

Improvised Thread for Sewing a Wheelman's Wounded Scalp.

Robert McLaughlin of 1,190 Ogden Avenue received severe scalp wounds in an accident yesterday, and the cuts were sewed up with hair from a horse's tail. McLaughlin was riding on his wheel down Fordham hill, on Sedgwick Avenue, and stopped suddenly. His friend John D. Hottenlinz of 561 Walton Avenue, who was close behind him, crashed into him. Both men were hurt, and their wheels were wrecked.

McLaughlin's injuries consisted of a long and deep scalp wound and a cut over the right eye. Dr. Hargrave, house surgeon of Fordham Hospital, drove up on his ambulance directly after the accident. He had needles, but no thread, and, to avoid delay, drew two long hairs from the tail of Roundsman Bach's horse and used them in sewing up the cuts. He made an unusually neat job, and McLaughlin went home.

FELL HEIR TO $10,000.

Hoboken Man Who Has Lived in Poverty Suddenly Becomes Rich.

William Schuchardt, fifty-five years old, who has lived in poverty in Hoboken for a quarter of a century, gave a dinner to his friends on Wednesday night at Vasel's Hall. It was not an elaborate affair, but it was far in advance of anything Schuchardt ever expected to be able to provide for his friends. He explained that the dinner was in celebration of a fortunate occurrence.

He has received notice that by the death of his father he had fallen heir to $10,000. The attorneys in Germany who notified him of the fact sent him $100 with the information that a further installment would be sent to him in a short time, and the rest when the estate was settled. Schuchardt has no family. He lives in a furnished room at 112 Adams Street. He says he has a brother in Germany who has received the same amount, and is about to come to this country. They will buy a farm.

FIFTEEN-STALL STABLE STOLEN.

Philip Dunn Finds His Place of Business Gone.

Frank Walters, a hunchback of 451 West Thirty-ninth Street; Joseph Maher of 306 East Twenty-fourth Street, and James Casey of 26 Tenth Avenue were arrested last night on the charge of having stolen Philip Dunn's stable at 229 East Forty-fourth Street and other property.

When Dunn opened the door leading to what he thought was his stable yesterday he met with an unwelcome surprise. The stable was not there. Fifteen stalls and partitions for wagons were gone, and he stood in an empty barn. He rented out his stalls for the night and during the day they were generally empty.

As soon as he recovered from the shock he started an investigation and soon discovered that an unusual quantity of kindling wood had been sold in the neighborhood at a low figure. An examination of the wood proved it to be part of his demolished stable. He reported his loss to the East Fifty-first Street Station, where at the same time several other reports of robberies were being received. One man lost five gallons of whisky which had been stored in a loft and another missed a quantity of jewelry.

Hackensack Dog Dies of Grief.

HACKENSACK, Aug. 12.—Matthew Wahle was buried two weeks ago. After his body had been placed in the coffin his pet Newfoundland dog remained beside it, and when the coffin was carried to the cemetery the dog accompanied it. He refused to leave the grave for a whole day. Then he went home, but every day since has visited the grave. He ate little, and would not make friends with the rest of the family. To-day he was at his post as usual, and this afternoon it was discovered that he was dead.

Kansas Town May Tax Ministers.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., Aug. 12.—A local paper and some of the Councilmen of this city are insisting that an occupation tax be assessed against the ministers of the town as a means of raising revenue to make up the deficiency occasioned by the closing of the saloons. The Council is wrestling with an occupation tax ordinance, and some of the members refuse to support the measure unless it shall include ministers. The city attorney had advised that ministers may be taxed.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The area of high pressure has moved from Iowa to Indiana, and has given clear weather to the whole country east of the Rocky Mountains, except light local showers on the west Gulf coast. The storm to the north of Montana has moved to Manitoba. The pressure is high over Newfoundland and the Gulf and off the North Pacific coast. The temperature has fallen in the lake regions, has risen on the plateaus, and has remained stationary elsewhere. Generally fair weather may be expected in all districts east of the Mississippi.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1896.	1897.	TIMES. 1897.
3 A. M.	78	63	69
6 A. M.	79	65	69
9 A. M.	83	71	72
12 M.	87	76	77
4 P. M.	89	76	80
6 P. M.	78	78	78
9 P. M.	71	71	75
12 P. M.	68	68	71

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	73⅞
Weather Bureau	72
Corresponding date 1896	84
Corresponding date for last twenty years	74

GLUCOSE AND SUGAR TRUST

Reported that the Latter Concern Is Back of the New Jersey Corporation.

MAY CONTROL STARCH ALSO

Fight Against the Organization of the Glucose Trust to be Continued in the Courts—Several Plants Transferred.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—The Illinois Trust and Savings Bank to-day turned over $2,000,000 to the Glucose Trust, whose representatives met here. These funds are for use in pushing the business. The decision dissolving Mr. Harding's injunction against the trust resulted in this meeting.

According to George F. Harding, Jr., the trust is not only endeavoring to put a corner on the glucose market, but also on the starch market. The Harding firm owned stock in the American Glucose Company valued at $203,500. Harding says the trust, which is a $40,000,000 syndicate, has secured every glucose factory in the country. It has a corner on the market. By securing all the raw material on the market for their factories the trust is trying to corner the starch market. The Sugar Trust is said to be backing it.

Mr. Harding said he expects to be compelled to fight the American Sugar Refining Company when the case comes up again, but he is certain he can show that the company is a trust. To this end he made J. Pierpont Morgan and the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank parties to the bill yesterday afterno

COAL STRIKERS ENJOINED

Temporary Order Compelling Them to Keep Away from the De Armitt Mines.

THEY THREATEN TO DISOBEY

President Dolan Says Allegheny County Will Need More Jails If an Attempt is Made to Break Up the Miners' Camps.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 12.—A bill for an injunction against the United Mine Workers was filed in the County Court to-day by counsel for the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal Company. The defendants named are the United Mine Workers of America, Patrick Dolan, President; Edward McKay, Vice President; William Warner, Secretary and Treasurer, and others. The plaintiff company recites the conditions prevailing at its mines since the strike began, and alleges that the strikers have paid no attention to the Sheriff's proclamation and that the lives of miners and the property of the company are in danger.

Judge Collier granted a preliminary order enjoining the defendants from assembling, marching, or encamping in proximity to the mines and houses of the employes for the purpose, by intimidation, menaces, threats, and opprobrious words, of preventing the miners from working. It further restrains the defendants from inducing or compelling any employe or miner to quit work. A hearing was fixed for Aug. 16.

President Dolan, when informed that the injunction had been granted, said: "It will make no difference to us. We will not break camp and will go right along as usual until the matter is tested in the courts. We will stay there, regardless of every Judge in Allegheny County, and if they try to enforce the injunction they will have to build more jails to accommodate the men."

There was no marked change in the situation at the De Armitt mine to-day, but a few more of the miners returned to work.

If the strikers continue their marches in the morning, as they now say they will, in defiance of the injunction, capiases will be issued for the offenders on the charge of contempt of court. Should the injunction be enforced the strikers' camps around the De Armitt mines will soon be extinct. The strikers, though excited over the turn of events, are in no wise disheartened.

At 11:15 P. M. Sheriff Lowry and 100 deputies left Turtle Creek for Plum Creek. The distance they will have to travel is about twelve miles, and they expect to be on hand before the strikers march on Plum Creek in the morning. The Sheriff is determined to carry out the order of the court, and says he will surely arrest the leaders as soon as the march begins. If new leaders are substituted, they also will be gathered in. While the big majority of the strikers are willing to go to jail unresistingly, there are a few hot-heads who have announced that they will not be taken alive. This minority may be the means of causing strife in the morning.

Developments at Canonsburg are being watched closely. The avowed intention of the strikers to march to-morrow morning despite an injunction issued to-day by Judge McElvaine is expected to result in bloodshed, or in the filling of county prisons with the arrested miners.

COAL IN REFRIGERATOR CARS.

Secret Scheme to Ship the Product of Western Mines.

DENVER, Aug. 12.—Railroad men are greatly interested in the discovery, which is alleged to have been made at La Junta, Col., that the Santa Fé Railroad Company is shipping coal to Eastern points in refrigerator cars. According to the report, four refrigerator cars were side-tracked at La Junta for repairs. The cars were sealed, and the contents were filed as perishable fruit.

It was necessary for the workmen to enter the cars in order to make the repairs. The seals were broken, and the cars were found to be filled with coal from the mines in Colorado and New Mexico. Refrigerator cars are said to have been going out of the State on a very extensive scale for two or three weeks past.

Cloakmakers on Strike.

Over 1,000 cloakmakers were reported to have gone out on strike yesterday. The first strikes took place in the shops of Saff & Silberman at 83 Canal Street and of Max Dorf at 86 Division Street. Later in the day the cloakmakers went on strike in the shops of Cohen at 81 East Broadway and of Benno Levy at 21½ Division Street. Mr. Levy promised to give the men the advance of 10 cents per garment which they had demanded, and they seemed to work. Another strike was reported in the shop of Singer & Co. The men say that they are unable to average over $1 a day for fourteen hours' work. They want an increase of 35 per cent. in wages and a reduction of hours of labor to ten. It was said that by Sunday 12,000 hands would be out.

Trouble in West Virginia.

KINGWOOD, West Va., Aug. 12.—The miners at Corinth are in an ugly mood and threaten the property of the company and the life of Superintendent Anderson. The Sheriff left this morning with United States Marshal Jackson for the scene of the trouble.

Martial Law in Illinois.

DECATUR, Ill., Aug. 12.—One hundred and fifty Springfield miners are marching here to force the Decatur miners to strike. The Sheriff will meet them and endeavor to keep them out of the county. He has appointed 100 deputies, and the city will be placed under martial law.

ARREST MADE WITH A BICYCLE.

Caleb Green, a Fugitive, Run Down and Handcuffed at Bridgeton, N. J.

BRIDGETON, N. J., Aug. 12.—Caleb Green, a fugitive from justice, wanted in Gloucester County, was arrested here to-day. Officer Betchner, who made the arrest, mounted his wheel, and at a fair pace approached the fugitive. When a few paces away from Green, Betchner threw all his force into the pedals, and guided the front wheel at Green's legs. When Green went down, the officer was upon him. Before Green gathered his wits after the tumble he was handcuffed.

Mrs. M. E. Lucas Declared Insane.

Mrs. Mary E. Lucas, who was released from the asylum at Amityville, L. I., on Tuesday by Justice Pryor on a writ of habeas corpus, was declared insane by a Sheriff's jury yesterday. She was previously placed in the asylum by her son, James Brady, known as "Diamond Jim," and declares that her children want to get her out of the way so as to get her money. Her counsel may now appeal to Justice Pryor, who thinks the woman perfectly sane, for another writ of habeas corpus, and if she is again released by that means affairs will be greatly complicated.

Public Park for Flushing.

FLUSHING, L. I., Aug. 12.—Having secured better streets and increased school facilities by bonding the village, a proposition is now on foot to establish a public park. The supporters of the scheme propose the purchase of the estate of Robert Parsons, on Broadway, consisting of several acres of woodland filled with valuable trees. It is proposed to hold an election and vote the bonds.

Death of the Rev. James Brewster.

SUMMIT, N. J., Aug. 12.—The Rev. James Brewster died here yesterday. He had resided in Summit for the past two years, previous to which he was pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Chester, N. J., for thirty-two years. He was born in 1831 and is a graduate of Rutgers College and the Princeton Theological Seminary.

Hood's Pills

Win favor everywhere because they are so easy to take, so gentle, yet reliable; in fact, perfectly satisfactory as a family cathartic. Cure sick headache, biliousness, indigestion, nausea, bad taste. 25c.

WARSHIPS AT PORTSMOUTH.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 12.—The city is of holiday aspect to-day in anticipation of the festivities which have been planned in honor of the visit of the North Atlantic squadron to this port. The celebration began to-day with the arrival of the squadron and will continue at intervals until next week, when the vessels will proceed.

The response of the call of the General Committee in charge of the reception to the squadron was most generous and public spirited, and the city presented a gay appearance this morning. Nearly every store was garlanded in red, white, and blue, and many private houses also were tastily trimmed. There is in connection with the celebration a certain personal element which is flattering to Admiral Sicard, who was commandant at the Kittery Navy Yard for ten months, and made many friends here, who were very ready to make his welcome a warm one. Moreover, Commander Remey and Mrs. Remey have long been friends of the Admiral and his family.

GIRL SWIMMER DROWNED.

QUOGUE, L. I., Aug. 12.—The sixteen-year-old daughter of a man named Miller, a wealthy resident of Springfield, Mass., who is summering in the Shinnecock Hills, was drowned this afternoon in Shinnecock Bay, a short distance from this village.

Miss Miller, with her twin sister, was out in a rowboat. Both girls were in their bathing suits. The girls, who are said to have been excellent swimmers, had been bathing in the bay, and as a diversion went out a short distance in the boat which they found on the shore.

When about 200 feet from the shore one challenged the other to a race to the beach, and both plunged into the water. One of the girls reached the shore in safety, but her sister did not rise after diving. Her body has not been recovered.

THE HANNA CHARGES.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 12.—In regard to the charges made by the fusionists at the Populist Convention yesterday, in which Senator Hanna was accused of attempting to corrupt "Middle of the Road" men, Secretary C. W. Dick of the National Republican Committee to-night gave out an interview at Mentor, his Summer home, as follows:

"The whole story of the attempted bribery is absurdly false. On Monday morning last I received a note from Mr. Hugo Preyer asking a personal loan and promising to return it within a few days. I response to that request I gave him my check for $25. The check itself is the best evidence of that fact that could be given. On this mere incident an attempt is made to create a political sensation. It never gave Mr. Preyer or any other man a dollar with the view of controlling his political action or influencing the result of the Populist Convention."

Mr. Dick says the Rev. Mr. Taylor wanted employment as campaign orator, and denies that he ever gave Taylor a cent.

FREE-SILVER DEMOCRATS.

SYRACUSE, Aug. 12.—At this evening's meeting of the sub-committee of the Loyal Democratic League, an address to the Democratic State Committee of New York was adopted. The address calls the attention of the State Committee to the fact that the people who selected them as members of such committee demonstrated, by their votes last Fall, their loyalty to the platform adopted by the Democratic Party in National Convention at Chicago and to the candidates nominated thereon.

The address further says that if the Democratic voters of the State could speak at this time there would be no question but that the Chicago platform would be reaffirmed and a candidate nominated for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals who actively and openly supported the candidates of the party last Fall, and the platform upon which they were nominated.

If the State Committee doubts this sentiment they are invited to call a State convention this Fall and submit the question at that time. If no convention shall be called the demand is made of the State Committee to set forth in an address an unequivocal reaffirmation of the platform of the Buffalo Convention and also of the Chicago platform, and to nominate a candidate therein who has been and is in full accord with both platforms.

POSTMASTERS AS SALESMEN.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Third Assistant Postmaster General Merritt called attention to-day to a growing practice of certain business concerns which, in extending their trade, send registered parcels containing their goods to the smaller Post Offices, addressed to fictitious or otherwise unknown persons.

The concerns then make some plausible excuse to the Postmaster, and ask him to examine and dispose of at reduced price rather than return the parcel. The opening of packages other than by an addressee or on his written order is forbidden by the postal regulations, as has been frequently pointed out by the department, and Postmasters are again warned to return them to the sending Post Office.

DEAD BEATS ARRESTED.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 12.—Sixty-five negroes were arrested to-day, fined $10 each, and sent to jail in default of payment, for trying to beat the Western Maryland Railway out of a ride. Many of them are women. For some time past it has been the practice among these negroes to board excursion trains and refuse to pay their fares after leaving the city limits.

This morning forty policemen boarded one of these trains and at a point just outside of town it was stopped on a high trestle. Then each person who failed to produce a ticket was arrested, loaded into a box-car, and brought back to town, where all were arraigned and fined.

SLAIN BY A JEALOUS HUSBAND.

DURANGO, Col., Aug. 12.—William Arey was shot and instantly killed to-day by Dr. W. H. Winters, a prominent physician and a former member of the Legislature.

Winters objected to the attention Arey paid to Mrs. Winters. The encounter occurred in front of Winters's office. Both men had revolvers, but it is not known who fired first. After two shots were fired, Arey ran across the street and fell on the sidewalk. Winters followed and emptied his revolver at the prostrate man.

Senator Hoar at Providence.

PROVIDENCE, Aug. 12.—Senator Hoar delivered an address before the Massachusetts Club here to-day. He made some allusions to the case of President Andrews of Brown University and to the recent reports relating to Secretary Sherman. He talked also on the tariff and currency questions, and made an argument in favor of honest elections.

American Missionary Resigns.

VANCOUVER, Aug. 12.—The Rev. William H. Noyes has resigned as missionary to Japan of the American Board on the ground that he is uncertain whether he believes some of the doctrines inculcated by the board. It was his avowal of belief in probation after death that brought about the famous controversy over that question some forty years ago.

F. D. Underwood Makes a Denial.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 12.—General Manager F. D. Underwood of the Soo Line, who has been mentioned as a probable successor to General Manager Kendrick of the Northern Pacific, denied to-night that he had ever been considered for the place. It is thought here that General Manager Kendrick will be retained by President Mullen.

Accident at a Funeral.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Aug. 12.—About 9 o'clock to-day, at the residence of Capt. A. Mendis, during the funeral services of his daughter, a dozen persons were gathered upon a porch twelve feet high in front of the building. The porch collapsed, throwing the persons to the ground and injuring all of them.

Pacific Coast Lumber Trade.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 12.—The building of the Siberian Railway has been of great benefit to the lumber trade of this coast. The Glen Turret, a new freight steamer of 3,026 tons net, now at Shanghai, has been chartered to take lumber and railroad ties from the Columbia River to Vladivostock.

Bottling Whisky Worth $300,000.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 12.—Chapin & Gore's $300,000 worth of whisky, which has been held because of an effort to escape the tax, is being bottled to escape loss by evaporation.

OFFICER KEATING'S DEATH

His Brother Writes to the Postmaster Alleging that the Roundsman Was Murdered.

SAYS NO INQUEST WAS HELD

Murder Said to Have Been Plotted in the Shanty of Lawrence Cronan, a King's Bridge Flagman—Story Is Not Believed.

Postmaster Van Cott has received a letter from James Keating, charging that his brother, Roundsman Michael C. Keating of the King's Bridge Station, who was found dead in Delafield Woods one year ago today, by a mushroom gatherer named Ropetti, who informed Sergt. Hatton as he was passing, was murdered. The Roundsman went on duty at 1 P. M. on Wednesday, Aug. 12, and was last seen riding slowly northward from Riverdale Avenue, on Broadway.

James Keating, who is connected with the Grand Union Hotel restaurant, says that his brother's body was removed in a country wagon to King's Bridge Station, and that Police Surgeon Mark M. Williams examined the body, found a fracture of the jawbone and one at the base of the skull, and said that death was due to strangulation. Surgeon Williams denies this, however, and says that he laid the man's death to sunstroke and fatty degeneration of the heart.

According to Keating's letter, no inquest was held on his brother's body; his uniform was torn and his trousers blood-soaked, but his clothes were burned before any one could claim them; John Davis, a gardener, found a pool of blood at the place where the body was found on the previous day; Policeman Reilly of the Grand Central Station heard beforehand that some persons "were going to do" Roundsman Keating; a bartender in Hart's saloon, on Riverside Avenue, says that he "knows enough, but he's afraid to speak."

Keating adds that Henry Van Zandt, a former patrolman, who had been discharged on Keating's complaint, brought his horse back to the station house after it had passed through the hands of an Italian, who found it, and that of another man who came out of the woods, took the animal, and tied it to a tree.

Keating says his brother's murder was plotted in the shanty of Lawrence Cronan, a King's Bridge flagman; that George Stanton, a letter carrier, said he would never leave King's Bridge alive; that Mrs. Sullivan of 67 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street was visited by callers, who threatened Keating a few days before the Roundsman's death, and that Lottie Keating, who lived on Tremont Avenue, also promised to shoot him. Much of his information comes from Mrs. Annie Burbridge, who lived in the same house with this Mrs. Keating. James Keating adds that his brother had $49 when he went on duty, and that $6.30 was found in his clothes. He also says "the undertaker said Officer Keating's body was in a jelly and his arm fell off."

Neither Postmaster Van Cott nor the King's Bridge police place much credence in the idea of murder, as a thorough investigation was made of the case at the time.

YACHTS AT BAR HARBOR.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 12.—Among the craft to sail to-day were the sailing yachts Navahoe, Vigilant, Columbia, Hildegarde, Ariel, Marguerite, Montauk, Alert, Colonia, Amorita, Gloriana, Fortuna, Fenella, Iroquois, Marsella, and steam yachts Claremont, Electra, Hermione, Santanella, Oneida, Parthenia, and Penelope, either homeward bound or for further cruising to the eastward.

There is still a large fleet here, and several yachts came in to-day, including J. Montgomery Sears's Varuna and Charles Lunt's Chetolah. Nearly all the large steam yachts remain, and to-night, at the Kebo Valley Club, the yachtsmen enjoyed the annual dance of the Village Improvement Association. On account of so many yachts leaving, it was decided indefinitely to postpone the races for the Owl and Gamecock colors, but to-morrow there will be a water fête.

CYCLE RACES AT WILKESBARRE.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Aug. 12.—The National Circuit races here to-day were very successful. Over 5,000 persons were in attendance. The events developed some surprises and some hot finishes. Eddie Bald, paced by the Dayton quad, broke the track record of 56 seconds for the half, going the distance in 55 seconds, and Earle Kiser clipped a clean second off the track's mile record of 1:56.

F. C. Hoyt won the two-mile national championship, professional, and Ellery M. Blake of Keene, N. H., won the half-mile national championship, amateur.

Major Taylor got away with the 2:05 class mile and Nat Butler with the mile open.

GLASS MEN IN CONFERENCE.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—No agreement and adjournment until Aug. 21 at Cleveland was the result of the conference between the committee from the window glass workers' association and manufacturers at the Auditorium to-day.

After considerable discussion, the workers reduced their demands to a 20 per cent. increase instead of 25 per cent.

The manufacturers positively refused to change their proposition to place the scale where it stood under the McKinley tariff, which would be an advance of 15 per cent. over the present scale.

DOMESTIC DIES OF EXCITEMENT.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Aug. 12.—Bridget Mullen died here to-day under peculiar circumstances. She was a domestic at the residence of Col. Archie Baxter, Clerk of the Assembly, who is in Europe.

The residence was entered by burglars Tuesday night, and Miss Mullen was closely questioned by the police. She was badly frightened, and upon her return home was taken suddenly ill and died. The doctor said the cause was chiefly nervousness, resulting from the burglary and subsequent excitement.

Suspects Arrested in Jamaica.

JAMAICA, L. I., Aug. 12.—Henry Hildebrand and Julius Stanhouser, both of New York, were arrested here early this morning on the charge of being suspicious persons. It is believed that the men intended to rob the residence of ex-District Attorney James W. Fleming, against whom Hildebrand is said to have a grudge. A loaded revolver was found on Hildebrand, who has but recently been released from the penitentiary, where he was sent for a term of years through the efforts of Mr. Fleming. His companion has made a partial confession, and is expected to turn State's evidence.

Secret Wedding at Northport.

NORTHPORT, L. I., Aug. 12.—It became known here this morning that Theodore Ackerly, a well-known young man of this village, and Miss Mamie Moffett of 191 Hoyt Street, Brooklyn, had been married for several months. The matter was kept a secret until to-day, when some relatives of the young couple disclosed the facts. Mr. and Mrs. Ackerly became acquainted last Winter and were married April 13 by the Rev. Ira Partington. Mr. Ackerly's mother is still ignorant of her son's marriage.

Jersey Train Kills Cattle.

WASHINGTON, N. J., Aug. 12.—The fast freight from Phillipsburg this morning ran into a drove of cattle near Broadway. Five were killed and many others badly hurt.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Adler, David, Sons Clothing Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; S. Adler, woolens, 21 White Street; Hoffman House.

Allen, G., Philadelphia, Penn.; notions, white goods, laces, embroideries, and millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Ashton, A., Rochford, Ill.; F. J. Ashton, carpets and cloaks; 346 Broadway.

Abilene Dry Goods Company, Abilene, Texas; A. M. Robertson, dry goods; St. Nicholas Hotel.

Brooks, D. L., Washington, D. C.; groceries; 1,829 Lexington Avenue.

Bell Brothers, Randolph, Vt.; J. A. Bell, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Batchelor, J., Toronto, Canada; groceries; 346 Broadway.

Boston Store, Paris, Ill.; V. B. Smith, dry goods; 346 Broadway.

Bradley, J. F., Neunan, Ga., general store; St. Denis Hotel.

Benkert, G., & Co., Piqua, Ohio; G. Benkert, carpets and shoes; Hotel Albert.

Bronson Brothers, Orangeburg, S. C.; F. N. Bronson, hardware; 108 East Tenth Street.

Bates, C. C., Charlotte, N. C., groceries; Hotel Jefferson.

Bonney, F. P. L., Charlotte, N. C., groceries; Union Square Hotel.

Barton-Wilson Company, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; G. K. Barton, silks and velvets; G. H. Wilson, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Bethard, W. J., Fairbury, Ill., clothing; 34 East Second Street.

Burschell, R. L., Erie, Ill., general dry goods; Hotel Windsor.

Broderson & Day, Boston, Mass.; W. H. Broderson, straw goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Burgess, E. E., Itasco, Texas; notions; Colonnade Hotel.

Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; J. P. Maynard, gloves and parasols; 621 Broadway.

Ballin & Ransahoff, Denver, Col.; E. V. Hutchison, silks and dress goods; Hotel Metropole.

Boston Dry Goods Company, Boston, Mass.; F. F. Baldwin, domestics; 8 Greene Street; Hotel Imperial.

Burnham, Hanna, Munger Company, Kansas City, Mo.; H. McWilliams, ginghams; J. K. Burnham, domestics; 43 Leonard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Boston Dry Goods Company, Boston, Mass.; G. W. Milton, dress goods; W. H. Melcher, linens and white goods, 8 Greene Street; Hotel Vendome.

Chandler & Co., Boston, Mass.; L. P. Chandler, dry goods; Hotel Metropole.

Chamberlain & Patterson, Natchez, Miss.; C. V. Patterson, notions; Hotel Grenoble.

Cannon, W. A., & Co., Lexington, Ky.; W. A. Cannon, notions; Broadway Central Hotel.

Cunningham Brothers Woolen Company, St. Louis, Mo.; P. J. Cunningham, woolens; H. C. Wagg, woolens; Hotel Waldorf.

Co-operative Clothing Company, Cleveland, Ohio; S. Halle, clothing; 346 Broadway.

Clark, D., & Co., Miamisburg, Ohio; D. P. Clark, boots and shoes; St. Denis Hotel.

Cameron, W., Laurensburg, N. C., groceries; Grand Union Hotel.

Craig, J. A., & Brother, Jacksonville, Fla.; J. A. Craig, furnishing goods; J. F. Henry, furnishing goods; Colonnade Hotel.

Cobb, C. C., York, Neb., dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Columbia Lamp Company, St. Louis, Mo.; J. M. Smith, electric lamps; 346 Broadway.

Cornelison, G. H., Orangeburg, S. C.; E. E. Bell, general dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Chambers & Marcy Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; O. E. Martin, dry goods, &c.; Mollie Jones, millinery; Hotel Albert.

Denver Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; T. H. Protheroe, dry goods; W. R. Owen, notions; 115 Worth Street.

Davidson, J. H., Wacogdoches, Texas, dry goods; 18 East Thirteenth Street.

Darrell, R., & Co., Hamilton, Bermuda; W. H. Allen, dry goods; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Durst, C. E., Hamilton, Ohio, Jewelry; St. Denis Hotel.

Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; C. E. Fisher, jewelry and fancy goods; 488 Broadway; Holland House.

Doty, M., Davenport, Iowa; notions; St. Denis Hotel.

Douglass & Davison, Atlanta, Ga.; Mr. Pierce, dry goods, &c., 45 Lispenard Street.

Dreyfuss & Co., Denver, Col.; J. Dreyfuss, general dry goods; Stuart House.

Euwer's, J. N., Sons, Youngstown, Ohio; E. L. Courtney, notions; Broadway Central Hotel.

Field, Schlick & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; J. A. Stevenson, dress goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Field, W. L., Laurensburg, N. C., drugs; Union Square Hotel.

Frank, J. D., Canton, Ohio; boots and shoes; 346 Broadway.

Frank, M. F., Lexington, Ky.; W. A. Cameron, dry goods; 346 Broadway.

Forlow, L., Millersburg, Ohio; Miss J. Forlow, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Fox, W., Alexandria Bay, N. Y.; St. Denis Hotel.

Frank, N., Sons, Ogdensburg, N. Y.; J. Frank, dry goods; 346 Broadway.

Feder, Silberberg & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; M. Silberberg, clothing; 48 Leonard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Guggenheimer, C. M., Lynchburg, Va.; dry goods, 54 Franklin Street; Hoffman House.

Grossman, E. B., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. B. Grossman, cloaks; Grand Union House.

Griffin & Brossart, New Orleans, La.; T. Griffin, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Gilmore Brothers, Kalamazoo, Mich.; J. Van Hoff, carpets; Broadway Central Hotel.

Goldsmith, Joseph, Feiss & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; O. J. Feiss, clothing; Plaza Hotel.

Greenwald, D., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; D. Greenwald, pants; Hotel Albert.

Garrett & Co., Calvert, Texas; J. T. Garrett, dry goods; Colonnade Hotel.

Goldstein, M., Chicago, Ill., clothing; Sunset Hotel.

Gold, R., & Co., Osceola, Neb.; E. Haas, dry goods; 346 Broadway.

Golesbinski, J., & Sons, Buffalo, N. Y.; H. Golesbinski, grocers; A. S. Golesbinski, grocers; 29 East First Street.

Gathof, M. J., & Brothers, Louisville, Ky.; M. J. Nathof, dry goods; S. N. Mathof, dry goods; Hotel Vendome.

Hoyt, Howe, Fayette, Mo.; R. H. Hemley notions; New York Hotel.

Harrison, J. S., Barnesville, Ohio; G. L. Harrison, dry goods; 346 Broadway.

Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; J. F. Haynie, linen and merino underwear and furnishing goods; Miss C. Grimes, ladies' underwear; 45 Lispenard Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Heiberg, J., & Co., Port Clinton, Ohio; Mrs. J. Heiberg, dry goods; Continental Hotel.

Harris, I., Sons, Olympia, Washington; M. Harris, general merchandise; Gerard House.

Hartman & Tooey Company, Brookfield, Mo.; H. Tooey, general merchandise; Gerard House.

Harrison, The, Dry Goods Company, Brenham, Texas; H. Harrison, department store; 48 Duane Street.

Hall, L., Marion, Ohio, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Hamilton, G. F., Austin, Texas, millinery; 46 Clinton Place.

Harris-Emery Company, Des Moines, Iowa; C. K. Budenkoff, dry goods; E. S. Pendleton, dry goods; 45 Lispenard Street.

Harris, S. A., Charlotte, N. C., groceries; Hotel Jefferson.

Hammond, N., Laurensburg, N. C., dry goods; Grand Union Hotel.

Halle, Sol, & Sons, Cleveland, Ohio; S. Halle, clothing; 346 Broadway.

Hirsch Brothers & Co., Camden, S. C.; G. Hirsch, dry goods; 714 Broadway.

Heflin, A. A., Wenona, Ill., general dry goods; 34 East Twelfth Street.

Hall, L., Marion, Ind.; clothing and carpets; Broadway Central Hotel.

Hightower, M. H., Hogansville, Ga.; dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Horne, Joseph, & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; C. H. Baker, domestics; 45 Lispenard Street; Westminster Hotel.

Heller, M., Newcastle, Ind.; dry goods; Hotel Girard.

Harris, A., Tyler, Texas; dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Isaacs Mercantile Company, Danville, Va.; A. Wildman, notions and shoes; Hotel Marlborough.

Jacobs, Thos., Shirt Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; M. A. Levy, shirts; Grand Union Hotel.

Jacobus Brothers, Nashville, Tenn.; E. Jacobus, clothing and shoes; Hotel Vendome.

Jonas Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; H. Jonas, white goods and laces; Stuart House.

Joslin, The, Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; J. R. L. Adams, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Klock, D., Jr., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; D. Klock, rubber goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Kennedy, W. H., Son, Williston, La.; A. M. Kennedy, general merchandise; St. Denis Hotel.

Kohler, M. F., Parsons, Kan.; jewelry; Broadway Central Hotel.

Kellam Book and Stationery Company, Topeka, Kan.; E. Henderson, books; Gilsey House.

Kohn, T. R., Orangeburg, S. C.; S. Kohn, millinery; 109 East Tenth Street.

Klages, W. F., Columbus, Ohio, woolens; Morton House.

Kleinsmith, H. & R., Luling, Texas; H. Kleinsmith, dry goods; 39 Walker Street.

Krags, W. A., Indianapolis, Ind., groceries; 346 Broadway.

Kennard, J., Carpet Company, St. Louis, Mo.; N. W. Jacobs, carpets; Gerard House.

Kalamazoo Knitting Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; C. Freschl, knit goods; Hotel Imperial.

Kaufmann Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; S. Kaufmann, dry goods, notions, &c.; Hoffman House.

Levy, Price & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; W. R. Levy, woolens, 51 White Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Landsbery, S. W., Versailles, Ky.; notions; Grand Union Hotel.

Lawton, H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; H. Lawton, woolens; Hoffman House.

Leonard, L., & Son, New Orleans, La.; E. J. Leonard, cloaks; 83 Walker Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Levkovitz, E., Bessemer, Ala., dry goods; 23 Washington Place.

Levy, D., Selma, Ala., dry goods; 42 East Ninth Street.

Lyons, S. & I., Vincennes, Ind.; I. Lyons, dry goods, &c.; St. Cloud Hotel.

Lansing, G. A., Charlotte, N. C., dry goods; Hotel Jefferson.

Lepper, S. V. R., Marshall, Mich., dry goods and carpets; Hotel Albert.

Lyons, H. I., Vincennes, Ind.; S. Lyons, dry goods, &c.; St. Cloud Hotel.

Meier & Frank Company, Portland, Oregon; L. Meier, department store; 708 Broadway.

Memphis Auction Company, Memphis, Tenn.; A. Wolf, general dry goods; Union Square Hotel.

Meir & Frank Company, Portland, Ore.; A. Wagenblast, millinery; 694 Madison Avenue.

Menken, The J. S., Company, Memphis, Tenn.; G. A. Robin, house furnishing goods; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Albert.

Marshall, Mrs. M., McKnight, Texas; millinery; 8 West Thirty-third Street.

Mendel Brothers & Stern, Delhi, N. Y.; A. Stern, clothing and carpets; 346 Broadway.

Miller, J. C., & Son, Kenton, Ohio; J. C. Miller, boots and shoes; 346 Broadway.

Menke Dry Goods Company, Quincy, Ill.; H. B. Menke, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Mark, H., Richmond, Va., clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

McNally, J. A., & Son, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. A. McNally, woolens; 346 Broadway.

Millsop, D. W., Lumberton, N. C.; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Myers, W., Cheyenne, Wyom.; dry goods; St. Cloud Hotel.

Murdoch, T. S., Davenport, Iowa; notions; St. Denis Hotel.

Martin, E. I., Quincy, Ill.; dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Natchez Drug Company, Natchez, Miss.; T. Crothers, drugs; N. Crothers, sundries; 132 West Thirty-fourth Street.

Neumeyer, S., Macon, Mo.; dry goods; St. Cloud Hotel.

Nathan & Gutwillig, Chicago, Ill.; S. Nathan, woolens; Broadway Central Hotel.

New England Furniture and Carpet Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; W. W. Parker, carpets; Grand Hotel.

Ohlman, B., Sparta, Ga.; general dry goods; 47 Walker Street.

O'Dwyer & Ahearn, Texarkana, Texas; R. J. O'Dwyer, dry goods; 136 West Sixty-sixth Street.

Osgood, E. P., Boston, Mass., dry goods; E. B. Stiles, notions; Broadway Central Hotel.

Pettes Dry Goods Company; Indianapolis, Ind.; A. Lloyd, dry goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Pleuge, H., Charleston, S. C.; drugs; Sinclair House.

Panton & White, Duluth, Minn.; J. Singer, dry goods, &c.; 346 Broadway.

Quimberly, J. W., & Brother, Ayden, N. C.; L. C. Quimberly, dry goods; St. Clair Hotel.

Richardson, Lee & Co., Vicksburg, Miss.; L. Richardson, hardware; N. Richardson, hardware; 97 Chambers Street.

Rosenheim, M., St. Louis, Mo.; Adele Hetzelberg, millinery; Holland House.

Rytenberg, J., & Son, Sumter, S. C.; M. G. Rytenberg, dry goods; A. Rytenberg, dry goods; 192 West Broadway.

Raphael, H., Indianapolis, Ind; millinery; 346 Broadway.

Reed Brothers & Lennon, Minneapolis, Minn.; N. F. Reed, dry goods; W. J. Jennings, dry goods; Albemarle Hotel.

Rankin, R. P., & Brothers, Lowell, N. C.; R. P. Rankin, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Rosenan, D. L., & Co., Northport, Ala.; D. L. Rosenan, dry goods and clothing; Barrett House.

Rose, O. B., Bushnell, Ill., shoes; 34 East Twelfth Street.

Root & McBride Company, Cleveland, Ohio; S. McBride of 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Star & Grundstein Denison, Texas; A. Grundstein, dry goods, 667 Broadway; St. Cloud Hotel.

Summerfield, A., & Co., Memphis, Tenn.; H. Summerfield, millinery; Hotel Imperial.

Simons, Hatch & Whitten, Boston, Mass.; G. M. Hatch, furnishing goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Seasongood, Menderson & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; J. Menderson, woolens; Hoffman House.

Spitz, Landauer & Co., Chicago, Ill.; S. Spitz, clothing; 51 White Street.

South Bethlehem Supply Company, South Bethlehem, Penn.; A. N. Cleaver, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Schloss, W., & Sons, Baltimore, Md.; S. Schloss, clothing; Hotel Albert.

Squires, W. H., & Co., Arkansas City, Kan.; H. Squires, dry goods; Hotel Metropole.

Schuster, E., & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; A. Friedman, skirts; Belvedere House.

Stoll & Sonniks, San José, Cal.; L. Sonnik, dry goods; Stuart House.

Steiert, J. A., Albany, N. Y., furnishing goods; 336 Ninth Avenue.

Snyder, William, Hamilton, Ohio, harness and saddlery; St. Denis Hotel.

Stowe Brothers, Belmont, N. C.; R. L. Stowe, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Simpson, J. R., & Co., Monroe, N. C.; J. R. Simpson, fancy goods and crockery; Union Square Hotel.

L. Swanson, Bermuda, groceries; St. George Hotel.

Sturm, G., & Sons, Cincinnati, Ohio; G. Sturm, clothing; Hotel Vendome.

Sternau Brothers, Louisville, Ky.; I. Shafer, dry goods; S. Gerkie, dry goods; Hotel Vendome.

Schmeche, M., & Son, Chillicothe, Ohio; R. Schmache, dry goods; 1,270 Lexington Avenue.

Smith Drug Company, Texarkana, Texas; E. F. Burk, drugs; Hotel Normandie.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; C. W. Pyle, dry goods; 2 Walker Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Searle, W. W., Troy, N. Y., collars and cuffs; Sinclair House.

Schick, L., Tiffin, Ohio; 346 Broadway.

Stern, S., & Co., Marcellas, Mich.; A. Moses, general merchandise; Hotel Marlborough.

Tew, Charles E., & Sons, Lake Odessa, Mich.; C. E. Tew, dry goods; Bradford Hotel.

Tobias, T., & Co., Murfreesboro, Texas; T. Tobias, clothing; E. L. Tobias, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Thomas, J. W., & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; C. O. Johnson, cloaks, suits, and woolens; Murray Hill Hotel.

Updegraff, George, & Son, Hagerstown, Md.; E. M. Updegraff, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Verhine, J. P., Union City, Tenn.; clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Volght & Herpolsheimer Company, Grand Rapids, Mich.; W. F. Adams, carpets; Belvedere House.

Wilson, F., Greenville, N. C., clothing; St. Clair Hotel.

Western Fur Company, Des Moines, Iowa; H. J. Gutman, furs; 346 Broadway.

Wasson, H. P., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; W. W. Hills, dry goods, &c.; Grand Hotel.

Werthelmer & Co., Middleport, Ohio; S. H. Werthelmer, clothing; Hotel Albert.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; A. Jackson, cloaks and suits; St. Denis Hotel.

Weise & Bradford

The Wanamaker Store

The beautiful designs of many of the pieces shown in our *August Furniture Trade Sale* call for much hand-carving. But it is no discredit to modern Furniture that machinery plays an important part in its manufacture. Rather is it a mark of progress. The Fine Arts and the Mechanic Arts have joined hands again—the designer, the craftsman and the machine operator unite and make artistic Furniture almost universal property.

We add the final feature to the American Furniture business. We have reason to think that we distribute more Furniture at retail, than any other American House. It is thus that our perfectly original *August Furniture Trade Sale* is made possible. Public approval completes the operation and the sale is a grand success. It ought to be for the two oft-stated reasons:

We command for the Sale $500,000 worth of Furniture.
The Trade Sale prices would regularly be fifty per cent. higher.

Items of the day:

PARLOR AND LIBRARY TABLES

A stock of eight hundred Tables and an assortment never equaled in this market. They are of solid Mahogany and imitation, Oak in its several styles of finish, Bird's-eye Maple and Prima Vera. Prices from $1 to $152.

Of Imitation Mahogany, top 24x24, shelf, French legs, polished finish. $1.
Of Imitation Mahogany, fancy shape top 18x24, shelf, polished finish. $2.50.
Of Quartered Oak, fancy shape top 24x24, shelf, fancy French legs. $3.
Of Solid Mahogany, fancy shape top 28x28, shelf, carved sides, French legs, brass ornaments. $3.75.
Of Imitation Mahogany, fancy shape top 24x24, shelf, French legs, polished finish. $3.25
Of Imitation Mahogany, fancy shape top 24x34, one drawer and shelf, French legs. $4.50.
Of Quartered Oak, library, fancy shape top 22x28, 3 shelves. $5.25.
Of Quartered Oak, fancy shape top 28x28, pedestal base, polished finish. $6.25.

ROCKING CHAIRS

Possibly a thousand of them. Most of them gathered especially for this sale. Those that were here before have had their prices generously clipped. Prices, $1.50 to $27. The styles are almost as numerous as the chairs. All the popular woods are represented.

Of Imitation Mahogany, cobbler leather seat, spindle back, high arms. $1.50.
Of Oak, wood seat, high spindled back, full arms. $2.25.
Of Imitation Mahogany, wood seat, fancy spindled back. $3.50.
Of Imitation Mahogany, wood seat, fancy spindled back and arms, velvet seat. $5.
Of Imitation Mahogany, wood seat, fancy slat back, spindled arms. $6.50.
Of Imitation Mahogany, wood seat, spindled back, full arms. $7.
Of Imitation Mahogany, cobbler seat, fancy shaped back and arms. $7.50.

ABOUT WOMEN'S SHOES

This morning marks the beginning of the end of our stock of certain high-class, brown, button and lace Shoes. They have all seasons for their own, but Summer and Autumn chiefly. Five styles in the lot—possibly 550 pairs in all.

$3, $4, AND $5 SHOES AT $2.50

ANOTHER LOT OF RODMAN BICYCLES

Placed on sale yesterday afternoon. Complete, but limited stock, of both Men's and Women's when the Store opens this morning.

MEN'S RODMAN BICYCLES, $26.50
WOMEN'S RODMAN BICYCLES, $27.50

Orders will not be booked.
Handle Bars will not be changed.

The offering of the Rodman Bicycles is the most remarkable of all the special Bicycle operations made by us this season.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

GOVERNMENT MUST PAY DUTY.

Stone for the Buffalo Breakwater Liable and the War Department Has No Funds.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Unless the Treasury Department can be brought to modify its construction of the tariff law in respect to the duty on stone imported for Government use, the construction of the Buffalo Breakwater will be brought to an absolute standstill. The War Department made a contract with Hughes Brothers & Bangs, for the construction of this work, and under the contract the Government was to take the stone from the Canadian quarries across the lake and lay it down at the breakwater. The Treasury Department held that this could be done without incurring any duty.

Now, however, just as the work is starting, the Collector at Buffalo has notified the War Department that he must assess duty on the stone, and refuse to admit it until the duty is paid. The engineers have no money to pay this duty, and the work must stop unless the Treasury officials relent. The stoppage would involve serious loss to the Government, for the contractors who have their laborers on the ground ready to carry out their contract, might secure heavy damages.

Gen. Wilson, Chief of Engineers, has referred the subject again to the Treasury with several propositions to meet the case. It is estimated that the duties that the Government must pay itself on the stone would amount to between $250,000 and $500,000, according to the construction given to the tariff act by the Treasury Department.

ELLIS ISLAND FERRY SERVICE.

Right to Terminate Gen. Butterfield's Contract on Account of the Fire Sustained.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The Attorney General has rendered an opinion to the effect that the Secretary of the Treasury may annul for cause the contract with Gen. Daniel Butterfield of New York, doing business as "The Brooklyn Annex," for the performance of ferry service between the Ellis Island immigration station and the Barge Office, New York Harbor.

It appears that the necessity for ferry service was terminated by the recent fire at Ellis Island, in which the immigration buildings at that station were destroyed.

A clause in the contract provides that the contract "may be annulled and terminated at any time by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States for good and sufficient cause."

Gen. Butterfield contends that the words "good and sufficient cause" relate more particularly to some dereliction on the part of the party furnishing the service. The Attorney General holds, however, that there can be no question that the burning of the buildings upon Ellis Island and the removal of the immigration station from that place, and the absolute discontinuance of the ferry service, supply a cause good and sufficient for the termination of the contract by the Secretary of the Treasury, and he is therefore of the opinion that the Secretary has the authority to terminate the contract.

In accordance with this opinion Secretary Gage notified Gen. Butterfield that on and after Aug. 15 the service would be discontinued and the compensation cease.

RADFORD GUILTY OF MURDER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The United States Consul at Medellin, Colombia, reports that the long pending trial of Charles Radford, a native of Alabama, for murder, terminated July 3 last in a verdict of guilty. The Judge pronounced sentence of death, and an appeal was taken to the highest local tribunal, which was granted. The sentence is regarded as iniquitous, and hopes are entertained that it will be reversed.

After his sentence Radford was, by order of the Alcalde, placed in heavy irons and otherwise treated in the most cruel manner. The United States Consul protested to the Governor against such needless cruelty, but he said he was powerless to interfere with the Alcalde's orders. The Consul then telegraphed the American Minister in Bogota, hoping to obtain better treatment for the condemned man through the Colombian Government.

PERU AND SPAIN TO ARBITRATE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—United States Minister Neill, at Lima, Peru, reports to the State Department the conclusion of a treaty between Peru and Spain, providing that any question arising between the two governments shall be submitted to arbitration.

In case it is impossible to settle the question by that method, the contracting parties agree to accept the mediation of a foreign power.

FOR THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

United States Commissioner Handy to Sail Aug. 28.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Moses P. Handy, Special Commissioner for the United States to the Paris Exposition, has arrived in Washington, and spent some time to-day in receiving his instructions at the State Department. Mr. Handy expects to sail from New York for Paris on Aug. 28, taking with him as an aide Lieut. Baker, who was one of the naval aides at the World's Fair.

Mr. Handy will spend two months in Paris, and then, returning to the United States, will open offices in New York and Chicago, where applications for space will be received from would-be exhibitors. Already many of these applications have come in, and a large correspondence has begun. It is said that the indications are that the space at the Paris Exposition will be very limited.

DR. HERZ SEEKS DAMAGES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Dr. Cornelius Herz has filed a claim with the State Department for damages against the Government of France for illegal arrest and detention in England. Dr. Herz, it was alleged, fled to England to escape arrest and prosecution by the French Government as one of the leaders in the Panama affair. The French Government asked his extradition, and he was arrested at Bournemouth. He was ill and it was not possible for him to be brought into court to answer the extradition proceedings. For three years, it is said, he lay in this state, under constant surveillance. Meantime a law was passed by Parliament to enable examinations to be held at the bedside of a prisoner in such cases as his.

The proceedings resulted in the declination of the British authorities to grant the extradition of Dr. Herz, and he now brings a claim against France, without stating the amount of the indemnity he asks. The State Department has been obliged to decline to prosecute the claim.

American Carrying Trade.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—According to the records of the Treasury Department British vessels are carrying over 55 per cent. of the United States merchandise, both of imports and exports. During the first six months of this year the total imports in vessels were of the value of $432,680,981, and of domestic exports in vessels, $452,800,405. The percentage of imports carried in American vessels is 15.35, and in foreign vessels 84.65, British vessels having carried 55.89 per cent. Of domestic exports, only 8.19 is carried in American bottoms, 91.81 per cent. being carried in vessels of other nations, and British vessels carrying 68.23 per cent. of the total.

Telephone Messages are Quick, Sure and Cheap.

FIVE RACES AT BRIGHTON

Much Scratching and Two Walk-Overs—Efforts of Association to Encourage Sport.

MR. DALY HAS A DISPUTE

Interferes with a Bidder and Is Fined by the Stewards—Racing Excellent, and Four Favorites Carry Off the Honors.

Before the first meeting at Brighton Beach opened, owners and trainers were loud in their complaints about the smallness of the purses hung up by the racing associations. The Brighton Beach Racing Association at the second meeting, which opened on Monday, accordingly started out to give seven races each day, so that owners and trainers could have a better chance to earn money. But in the opening race yesterday only Belmar was left when the scratching was finished, and he had merely to gallop over the course to earn the $400 allotted to the winner. A similar state of affairs left only Ortoland in the second race, and his walk-over cost the association $450 more.

The owner, "Father Bill" Daly, however, did not get all of the $450, for Joe Marroni bid Ortoland up $135 over his selling price before Daly could bid him in. Daly objected to parting with any part of the $450 and had an altercation with the bidder. He claimed that Marroni did not have the money to pay for the horse, and Marroni was escorted to Detective Pinkerton's office. He showed the amount necessary, and the Stewards fined Daly $200 for interfering with a bidder, so that of the original $450, only $115 remained to Daly's credit.

The racing was excellent, and again the backers of favorites were happy. In the twenty-six races run at Brighton since Monday favorites have been successful in all but six. Favorites were successful in four of the five races run yesterday. George Rose earned the first victory by a head in a strong drive with Purse Proud. L'Alouette won the second by a drive from Abundant, but the latter was disqualified for fouling Miss Tenny, and the latter given second place. Marshall was the only favorite that failed to win.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Purse of $500, of which $400 to the winner.
Belmar, G. E. Smith's gr. h., by Favor-Happy Sally II., 5 years, 115 pounds, walked over.. (Sloane.)

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds. Purse of $600, of which $450 to the winner.
Ortoland, W. C. Daly's b. c., by Magnetizer-Ortegal, 102 pounds, walked over.....(O'Connor)

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds, non-winners this year. Purse of $400, of which $50 to second and $25 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:16.
1—George Rose, J. Murphy's br. g., by George Kinney-Hindoo Rose, 123 pounds, 8 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Sherrer)
2—Purse Proud, Thorpe's b. m., 101, 4 to 1 and even money.....(Clawson)
3—Squan, W. L. Oliver's blk. g., 98, 50 to 1..(Forbes)
Endeavor, 96, 8 to 1, (Thompson;) Contractor, 101, 8 to 1, (Hirsch;) Dye, 108, 4 to 1, (Coyle;) Mahoney, 101, 20 to 1, (Hothersall;) Trayant, 106, 6 to 1, (O'Leary,) and Anson L., 101, 12 to 1, (Connolly,) also ran and finished in the order named.
Won in a drive by a head; three lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Vestal Stakes for fillies two years old, of $1,500, of which $800 to second and $100 to third. Half a mile. Time—0:49.
1—L'Alouette, L. S. & W. P. Thompson's b. f., by Kingfike-Juliette, 119 pounds, 1 to 3 and out.....(Sims)
*—Abundant, R. W. Walden's b. f., 116, 20 to 1 and 5 to 1.....(Penn)
2—Miss Tenny, D. T. Pulsifer & Co.'s b. f., 116, 7 to 1 and 6 to 5.....(Sherrer)
3—Sagacity, L. S. & W. P. Thompson's ch. f., 116, 1 to 3.....(Clawson)
Daisy Cutter, 100, 10 to 1, (Hamilton;) Grey Belle, 116, 20 to 1, (Perkins,) and Ragtime, 116, 20 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran and finished in the order named.
*Abundant was second, but was disqualified for fouling Miss Tenny.
Won in a drive by a length; a neck between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. Purse of $600, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile. Time—1:41.
1—Wolhurst, C. Fleischmann & Son's b. g., by Ventilator-Nutbrown, 3 years, 95 pounds, 4 to 5 and out.....(Clawson)
2—Damien, Demill & Farrell's b. c., 4, 113, 11 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(Sloane)
3—Souffle, J. M. Murphy's b. f., 4, 106, 7 to 2.....(Sherrer)
Volley, 108, 20 to 1, (Porter,) and Premier, 116, 10 to 1, (Coyle,) also ran, and finished as named.
Won in a drive by a head; eight lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. Purse of $400, of which $50 to second and $25 to third. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:55.
1—W. B. D. Higgins's br. g., by Glengarry-Bessie Belle, aged, 111½ pounds, 3 to 1 and 2 to 5.....(Perkins)
2—Marshall, J. F. Quigley's b. h., aged, 111, 4 to 5 and out.....(Doggett)
3—Dorian, Foster Brothers' b. h., 6, 111, 5 to 1.....(Barrett)
4—Myrtle Harkness, J. E. Madden's b. f., 4, 106, 10 to 1.....(Sherrer)
Won easily by two lengths; half a length between second and third.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. Purse of $400, of which $50 to second and $25 to third. One mile. Time—1:42½.
1—Tom Cromwell, M. F. Dwyer's ch. c., by Bramble-Fonsie, 4 years, 110 pounds, 3 to 5 and out.....(Sims)
2—Rey del Tierra, E. W. Purser's b. c., 3, 91, 3 to 1 and 1 to 2.....(Clawson)
3—Marsian, P. S. P. Randolph's ch. g., 4, 98, 30 to 1.....(Makin)
Tinge, 106, 7 to 2, (Sherrer;) Honor, 101, 30 to 1, (Hirsch;) Albert S., 106, 30 to 1, (Garret,) and Emotional, 96, 50 to 1, (Hothersall,) also ran, and finished in the order named.
Won easily by a length; a head between second and third.

To-day's Card at Brighton.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. Three-quarters of a mile.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Ormont	109	Musician 109
Live Oak	109	Island King 101
Bel Demonio	109	Talisman 100
Abington	106	Fortune 100
Alarum	103	Hurry Up 97
Jeanette H	106	Sir Moltke 97
Rossifer	104	La Sagisse 94
Charentus	103	Blazewood 92

SECOND RACE.—The Speculative Stakes of $2,000, for two-year olds; selling allowances. Three-quarters of a mile.

Cherry Picker	104	Lucid	95
Vigenta	100	Nosey	95
Julius Caesar	100		

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. One mile and a sixteenth.

Premier	115	Refugee	103
Sun Up	110	Dr. Sheppard	101
Maurice	108	Perseus	98
Cromwell	108	Parmesan	96
Buckwa	107	Manassas	88

FOURTH RACE.—Highweight Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. One mile.

Damien	140	Alvarado II	117
The Swain	130	Concord	114
Storm King	127	Bastion	110
Brandywine	126		

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap, for two-year-olds. Three-quarters of a mile.

George Keene	130	Lady Cooper	102
Michael III	122	Sensational	100
Mont d'Or	108	Squire Abingdon	95
Mr. Salter	108	Philip	95
Kenmore Queen	106	Vigenta	90
Sir Dick	105		

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. One mile and a sixteenth.

Maurice	114	Rifle	100
Ed Kearney	110	Bachelor	98
Ben Eder	110	Flames	98
Abingdon	103	Manassas	96
Sir Play	103	Free Lance	96
Lambent	101	Bastion	91

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile.

Lobengula	107	Free Lance	98
Double Quick	107	Kaiser Ludwig	98
Formal	107	Cassette	93
Honor	102	Campania	93

At the Newport Track.

NEWPORT, Ky., Aug. 12.—The racing to-day resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Balk Line, 122 pounds, (Overton) 4 to 5, won; Letcher, 122, (Everett,) 9 to 2 and 6 to 5, second; Sim W., 114, (Taber,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:14¾. Governor Boles, Major Tom, Strathreel, and Clara also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs; selling. Margaret Eastin, 100 pounds, (Milburn,) 5 to 2, won; Mary Wilgus, 104, (J. Hill,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, second; Peg Parks, 100, (Gleason,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:02⅔. Fontanne, Annie Taylor, Moonbeam, Brougham, Corilla, Emma G., Elizabeth Boyle, and Caroline Elliott also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Selling; one mile and fifty yards. Satyr, 101 pounds, (H. Williams,) 5 to 2, won; Frontman, 108, (Lendrum,) 20 to 1 and 6 to 1, second; Sir Ebony, 98, (Everett,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:45¾. Calculator, J. P. B., Yelvington, and Booze also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Hand Org, 105 pounds, (Hart,) 6 to 1, won; My Maryland, 110, (J. Hill,) 8 to 5 and 1 to 2, second; Creedmore L., 103 (Dupee,) 200 to 1, third. Time—1:09. Lady of the West, Frank Thompson, The Monon, Possum, Chalfonte, High Admiral, and Dr. Murphy also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; six furlongs. Lufra, 103 pounds, (H. Williams,) 6 to 1, won; Remember Me, 104, (J. Hill,) 18 to 5 and 6 to 5, second; Pouting, 92, (Dupee,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:14¾. R. Q. Ban, Robinson, Egbart, Duncan Bell, and Issie O. also ran.

AN EXTRA RACE IN COLUMBUS.

Driving Association May Give Three Favorites Another Chance.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 12.—The management of the Columbus Driving Association is discussing the feasibility of an extra one-day meet, the principal object of which is to give Star Pointer, Rubenstein, and Joe Patchen a chance to settle a little dispute. The owner of Pointer is not satisfied over the recent defeat of his horse by Patchen. "Jack" Curry, Patchen's driver, says that if the race comes off he will win with a record under two minutes. Curry left here with his horse for Chicago to-night, where he is to go in a race in which Star Pointer is entered.

Westchester County Horse Show.

The sixth annual horse show of the Westchester County Horse Show Association will be held on the grounds of the White Plains Agricultural Society, Sept. 28, 29, 30, and Oct. 1 and 2. More than $5,000 will be given away in prizes, all of which have been offered by prominent residents of old Westchester County or its immediate surroundings. The donors include W. H. Taller, William Rockefeller, De Lancey A. Kane, W. H. R. Martin, Thomas A. Maitland, John Gerken, Edwin Gould, John R. Downey, E. C. Hoyt, John J. Riker, Worthington Whitehouse, William E. Iselin, and W. Lanman Bull.

COMING CONTESTS AT GOLF.

Entries for the women's golf championship of the United States are coming in slowly. Robert Bage Kerr, Secretary of the United States Golf Association, said yesterday that thus far he had received but two entries, and the time of closing is 6 P. M. next Tuesday. The contest, which is one of the most important in the golf events of the season, will be held on the links of the Essex County Club, at Manchester, Mass., beginning Tuesday, Aug. 24, and continuing through Friday of that week.

Last year the women's championships were held at Morristown, when the thousand-dollar trophy was won by Miss Beatrix Hoyt of the Shinnecock Hills Golf Club. She has been playing thoroughly this season, and will surely be present to defend her title. The Boston golf clubs will be well represented. Mrs. Arthur Turnure, who took second honors last year, will not compete this year owing to illness.

Miss Alice Strong will represent the Seabright Club. She recently established a new woman's record for the eighteen-hole Seabright course, doing it in 104 strokes. J. Warren Merrill, Secretary of the Golf Committee of the Essex County Club, has just sent out circulars with particulars of the four days' championship play, and the contest will be closed with a mixed foursome handicap for special prizes given by the club.

Golfers in this vicinity are now looking toward Long Branch, for next week Thursday, Friday, and Saturday the first open tournament of the Norwood Field Club will be held. A large entry list is expected, and the nine-hole course has been put in admirable condition. Its total circuit is 2,560 yards, the shortest distance being 150 yards and the longest 435 yards.

An interesting contest will be held next Saturday on the links of the Fairfield County Golf Club at Greenwich, Conn., for the McCord Cup.

FLY CASTING TOURNAMENT.

W. D. Mansfield to Compete at Garfield Park, Chicago.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—The world's fly-casting tournament, under the auspices of the Chicago Fly-Casting Club, begins to-morrow at the North Lagoon in Garfield Park.

Several experts of National renown will compete in this tournament, among whom is Walter D. Mansfield of San Francisco, who stands without a rival in long-distance casting. Since his arrival here his practice shows that he is a phenomenal performer with the fly rod. His club record in San Francisco is 198½ feet, and it is confidently expected that he will exceed that record in this tournament.

ANGLERS' ASSOCIATION.

THOUSAND ISLANDS, CLAYTON, N. Y., Aug. 12.—Many important matters came up for consideration at the fifteenth annual meeting of the St. Lawrence Anglers' Association yesterday. A report was read showing that the association had failed to reach an amicable agreement with Ogdensburg regarding the apportionment of the $30,000 recently appropriated by the State, inasmuch as the association held that the larger part of the money should be expended at the Thousand Islands, while the Ogdensburg people insisted on receiving one-half.

The association sent a request to the Fisheries, Game and Forestry Commission that the following islands and points at the Thousand Islands be purchased: Cedar Point, 20 acres, $2,300; Delaney's Point, 60 acres, $4,200; Cement Point, 3 acres, $500; De Wolf Point, 10 acres, $500; Island Mary, $5,000; King's Point, 30 acres, $2,500; Inside Point, Chippewa Bay, $2,500, and one of the Jay Points.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—William C. Browning, New York; First Vice President—H. R. Heath, Brooklyn; Second Vice President—The Hon. Charles R. Skinner, Albany; Secretary—W. H. Thompson, Alexandria Bay; Treasurer—R. P. Grant, Clayton; Executive Committee—A. C. Cornwall, George H. Strough, the Hon. Charles W. Hackett, O. G. Staples, George C. Boldt, R. E. Waterman, G. M. Skinner, Charles G. Emory, T. A. Gillespie, John Foley, Walter Fox, and R. H. Pullman.

The Treasurer's report showed expenditures during the year of $290.52, leaving a balance of $266.26.

At the invitation of O. G. Staples it was resolved to hold the next annual meeting at the Thousand Island House, Alexandria Bay.

RACING AT SARATOGA.

SARATOGA, Aug. 12.—"Lawn Day" at the race track brought out a large and fashionable crowd, with everybody, including jockeys, attendants, and race-track employes, in gala dress. Details of the racing are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; seven furlongs. Hanlon, 110 pounds, 8 to 5 and out, (Thorpe,) won easily by two lengths; James Munroe, 110, 7 to 1 and 2 to 1, (Hennessy,) second; Lakeview Palace, 114, 2 to 1, (Beauchamp,) third. Hurl, 112½, 15 to 1, (Hewlett,) and Mohawk Prince, 101, 5 to 1, (Maher,) also ran, and finished in the order named. Time—1:30½.

SECOND RACE.—For maiden fillies; five furlongs. Kilt, 112 pounds, 7 to 2 and 6 to 5, (Clayton,) won in a drive by a neck; Navicauline, 112, 5 to 1 and 8 to 5, (Thorpe,) second; Barracan, 112, 7 to 5, (Taral,) third. Ruby Lips, 113½, 3 to 1, (Williams;) Kate Hardcastle, 112, 8 to 1, (Martin;) Bardella, 112, 20 to 1, (Hewett,) and Restorer, 112, 30 to 1, (Lewis,) also ran, and finished in the order named. Time—1:12¼.

THIRD RACE.—The G. H. Mumm & Co. Champagne Handicap of $2,000, for two-year-olds; three-quarters of a mile. Blueway, 119 pounds, 8 to 1 and 2 to 1, (Thorpe,) won easily by a length and a half; Swango, 116, 4 to 1 and 4 to 5, (Martin,) second; Momentum, 95, 10 to 1, (Garrigan,) third. Firearm, 124, 11 to 10, (Taral;) Babieca, 96, 40 to 1, (Maher,) and Central Trust, 110, 7 to 2, (Hewett,) also ran, and finished in the order named. Time—1:18.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds; one mile and a quarter. Havoc, 126 pounds, 8 to 5 and out, (Martin,) won easily by a length; Banquo II., 109, 13 to 5 and out, (Hewett,) second; Ulysses, 118, 7 to 5, (Taral,) third. Time—2:13½.

FIFTH RACE.—The Pink Coat Steeplechase, gentlemen riders; full steeplechase course of about three miles and one-half. Trillion, 165 pounds, 9 to 10, (Mr. Hayes,) won pulled up by three lengths; Thorncliffe, 165, 9 to 10, (Mr. Campbell,) second. Time—8:37.

To-day's Card at Saratoga.

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Ma Petite	104	Little Ada 96
Spanish Princess	99	Pendant 93
Juliana	98	

SECOND RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile.

Good Advice	110	Eastern Ray	107
Green Jacket	110	La Fontera	105
Heidelberg	110	Courtship II.	105
Hostile	108	Purple Jacket	105
Musketeer	107		

THIRD RACE.—One mile.

Good Times	116	Little Buck	101
Orimar	114	Mohawk Prince	98
Lord Zeni	114	Floridas	96
Lakeview Palace	114	Lelas Cuckoo	96
Bernadillo	108		

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and an eighth.

Bing Binger	106	Kingstone	102
Hafling	105	Carib	102
Bernadillo	102		

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs.

Belle of Stockwood	132	Mary Black	109
Laventure	132	Hell Punch	102
Crockett	132	High Jinks	102
Henchman	110	Marito	99

GIANTS LOST TWO GAMES

Bostons Win the First Contest After Struggling for Twelve Innings.

SEYMOUR LOST THE SECOND

Became Unsteady in Seventh Inning and His Wildness Helped the Bostons to Nine Runs—Fifteen Thousand Persons in Attendance.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per Ct.
Boston	64	28	.696
Baltimore	58	30	.659
Cincinnati	58	30	.659
New York	52	36	.591
Cleveland	48	43	.527
Chicago	45	50	.474
Philadelphia	42	51	.452
Louisville	43	53	.448
Pittsburg	41	51	.446
Brooklyn	38	52	.422
Washington	35	55	.389
St. Louis	25	70	.263

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Boston, 5; New York, 4, (first game.)
Boston, 10; New York, 7, (second game.)
Baltimore, 11; Philadelphia, 7.
Cleveland, 9; Pittsburg, 2.
Washington, 3; Brooklyn, 0.
Louisville, 6; Chicago, 5.

Games To-day.

New York in Boston.
Brooklyn in Washington.
Pittsburg in Cleveland.
Chicago in Louisville.
Baltimore in Philadelphia.

The New Yorks and Bostons played two games at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon, and the Bostons cleared the boards in both games, and 15,000 loyal supporters of the Giants filed through the gates when night was just setting in, muttering threats against the umpire, and saying uncomplimentary things about Park Wilson and "Cy" Seymour, who were the chief offenders in the downfall of the Giants.

The first game comprised twelve innings replete with exciting incidents. The excitement was at fever heat when the Bostons began their half of the twelfth inning. Tenney singled, and then Long came with a sacrifice. The play that followed should have resulted in the retirement of the side. Duffy hit a bounder to Donnelly, who bluffed Tenney into staying at second, and then got the ball to first in time to retire the batter. Clark, after getting the ball, stood like a living picture at first, and Tenney saw that the big first baseman was in a trance, apparently, and made a dash for third. Clark threw the ball when it was too late. Had he been on the alert Tenney would not have scored the winning run that followed Stahl's hit a few minutes later.

The New Yorks tied the score twice before the twelfth inning. In the eighth, a base on balls to Wilson and Van Haltren's three-bagger made the score "one all." Wilson's run should have been the New York's winning run, as the Bostons' tally in the sixth was a gift on the part of Wilson. He failed to accept two chances to retire Hamilton in this inning—first by a wild throw to catch him stealing to third, and again when Long hit to Davis, who quickly threw to the plate in time to stop Hamilton, but Wilson dropped the ball. The scene when the New Yorks scored three runs in the tenth inning, after the Bostons had taken what seemed to be a commanding lead, is almost beyond description.

Too much credit cannot be showered upon Sullivan, who occupied the points for the Bostons. His consistent work was a notable feature. Meekin was in good shape, and pitched good enough to win. Clarke's stop at first of Lowe's sharp hit in the tenth, which resulted in the doubling up of Stahl at the plate, stopping what would have proved to be the winning run, was remarkable. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
V'nH't'n, cf.	1	2	1	0	0		
Tiernan, rf.	0	1	1	0	0		
Davis, ss.	1	1	3	5	0		
Gleason, 2b.	0	2	1	4	6		
Gleason, 2b.	1	2	2	2	0		
Holmes, lf.	0	0	1	0	0		
Clark, 1b.	0	0	20	3	0		
D'nnelly, 3b.	0	1	1	8	1		
Wilson, c.	1	1	6	1	2		
Warner, c.	0	0	0	0	0		
Meekin, p.	1	2	1	1	0		
Wilmot, p.	0	0	0	0	0		
Total.	4	10	36	21	3		

BOSTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Ham'l'n, cf.	2	1	2	3	0		
Tenny, 1b.	1	2	18	0	0		
Long, ss.	1	2	2	4	1		
Duffy, lf.	0	1	3	0	0		
Stahl, rf.	0	3	0	0	0		
Collins, 3b.	0	2	1	4	0		
Lowe, 2b.	0	0	5	7	0		
Lake, c.	0	2	5	3	0		
Sullivan, p.	0	0	0	2	0		
Total.	5	14	36	20	1		

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0—4
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	1—5

Earned runs—New York, 2; Boston, 3. Two-base hits—Wilson, Long, Lake. Three-base hit—Van Haltren. Stolen bases—Davis, Clark, Hamilton, (2,) Tenny, (3,) Duffy. Double play—Clark and Wilson. First base on balls—Off Meekin, 1; off Sullivan, 2. Struck out—By Meekin, 4; by Sullivan, 3. Left on bases—New York, 8; Boston, 10. Sacrifice hits—Holmes, Tenny, Lowe. Umpires—Messrs. Lynch and Carpenter.

The second game had one notable feature. That was the sudden elevation of "Cy" Seymour in the seventh inning. The Giants then had a lead of five runs. Capt. Duffy of the Bostons was first batter, and he was sent to first. George Davis then fumbled Stahl's grounder, but the latter was forced at second by Collins. Lowe singled, sending Collins to second. Bergen fouled out to Warner, who had to run quite a distance for the ball, and Collins started for third. Warner made the throw, and it looked as though the runner was out, but Umpire Lynch said no. Seymour started to rise at this stage, and gave the next three batsmen bases on balls—forcing in two runs. A two-bagger sent in three more runs; then followed another base on balls. Sullivan was then sent in to pitch, and a two-bagger and single brought in some more runs, when the side was finally retired. The Giants could not catch up, although they scored twice in the seventh inning. The game was called after the eighth on account of darkness. Seymour allowed the Bostons only two hits up to the fatal seventh.

Joyce upbraided Lynch for the decision at third base, when he declared Collins safe. A crowd quickly gathered about the umpire and upheld Joyce. One spectator made a break at Lynch, but the police put in a timely appearance. It is the first time that such an occurrence has followed a game in this city. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Van H'n, cf.	1	2	2	0	0		
Tiernan, rf.	0	1	1	0	0		
Davis, ss.	0	1	1	4	6		
Gleason, 2b.	1	2	2	2	0		
Holmes, lf.	0	0	1	1	0		
Clark, 1b.	0	2	10	1	0		
Donnelly, 3b.	0	0	0	3	0		
Warner, c.	1	1	4	0	0		
Seymour, p.	0	1	0	2	0		
Sullivan, p.	0	0	0	2	0		
Total.	3	9	24	16	1		

BOSTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Hamil'n, cf.	0	1	0	0	0		
Allen, cf.	2	0	1	0	0		
Tenny, 1b.	1	2	9	0	0		
Long, ss.	1	2	5	5	2		
Duffy, lf.	2	0	3	0	1		
Stahl, rf.	1	1	0	0	0		
Collins, 3b.	1	1	0	0	1		
Lowe, 2b.	1	1	2	3	0		
Bergen, c.	0	1	4	1	1		
Stivetts, p.	1	0	0	2	0		
Total.	10	9	24	11	5		

New York	0	0	0	2	3	0	2	0

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Amusements This Evening.

CASINO—The Whirl of the Town—8:10. Roof Garden.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Promenade Concert—7:30.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—Popular Concert—8:00.
MANHATTAN BEACH—Very Little Faust—Concerts—Fireworks. Afternoon and Evening.
OLYMPIA ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville—8:15.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—New York vs. Boston—4 P. M.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 10.

TEN PAGES.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, AUG. 13, 1897.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

TO READERS GOING OUT OF TOWN.

The New York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for $1.00 per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

NOT FOR SILVER.

One of the most prominent silver leaders was asked the other day if it was not highly desirable that the Tammany Democrats should indorse and reaffirm the Chicago platform in their convention this year. "What difference does it make?" he replied. "They are not for silver anyway."

The Democrats of New York are not in favor of free silver coinage and never have been. They supported the candidate and the platform last year because they wanted to be "regular." But for the hullabaloo about Bryanism kept up by PLATT and his newspaper organs, they would have paid no attention to the silver issue this year. The silver talk is purely a Platt creation; and there are many signs that PLATT pays the freight.

PLATT knows as well as the silver Senators that the Democrats of New York are not silver men. But if by keeping up a din and uproar over the dead and buried issues of last year he can induce or provoke the Democratic City Convention to say something about the Chicago platform, PLATT believes he can win the municipal fight.

He deceives himself. He may have to name his candidate before the Democrats name theirs. At any rate, he is going to have so much to do in keeping his own party out of difficulties that he will have very little time to devote to the propagation of free-silver sentiment in Tammany.

The Citizens' Union has PLATT in a far worse situation than any into which he can force Tammany.

NEW YORK EXPORTS.

The statistics of exports of principal articles for the seven months ending July 31 have just been published by the Bureau of Statistics. They make a better showing for the Port of New York than previous statements, and indicate that this city is getting a distinctly larger share of the increasing trade.

Roughly speaking, it may be said that about one-half of the export trade is done in the first seven months of the year and the other half in the remaining five months. A comparison of the first seven months of each of the last three years shows a steady advance. The total exports of principal articles (about 98 per cent. of all) were to July 31, 1895, $277,675,335; 1896, $309,811,296, and for 1897, $320,987,075. This is an increase of $43,000,000 in 1897 over 1895, or 15½ per cent. The gain was distributed as follows among the four chief classes of exports—cotton alone showing a slight falling off:

CHIEF EXPORTS, SEVEN MONTHS.

	Breadstuffs.	Cotton.
1895	$64,530,164	$83,930,249
1896	83,958,159	95,887,350
1897	98,779,356	92,084,470
	Mineral Oils.	Provisions, Cattle, Hogs.
1895	$29,367,598	$89,847,324
1896	35,121,617	94,843,661
1897	33,725,128	96,408,121

The following tables show the exports for seven months for each of the last two years, with the share of each of the principal Atlantic ports. It is a more cheerful comparison for New York than those previously made:

EXPORTS, SEVEN MONTHS.

	Breadstuffs. 1896.	Breadstuffs. 1897.
Baltimore	$12,695,524	$16,185,423
Boston	8,293,676	9,804,648
Newport News	5,459,918	6,943,624
New York	26,403,749	32,761,673
Norfolk	2,463,480	2,676,015
Philadelphia	3,734,972	6,486,988
Galveston	1,323,055	1,379,452
New Orleans	5,832,402	6,803,538

	Cotton. 1896.	Cotton. 1897.
Baltimore	$5,629,835	$6,359,490
Boston	11,310,608	9,416,931
Charleston	8,290,161	10,604,134
New York	29,093,531	27,018,925
Norfolk	2,059,791	6,965,632
Savannah	15,072,965	16,176,383
Wilmington, N. C.	5,614,663	7,666,273
Galveston	31,742,521	47,173,689
Mobile	4,071,261	6,870,782
New Orleans	64,148,319	71,553,393
	Provisions. 1896.	Provisions. 1897.
Baltimore	$12,029,936	$10,351,484
Boston	39,264,029	30,854,307
New York	42,775,092	44,931,459
Philadelphia	4,068,042	4,042,933
Portland, Me.	1,888,914	1,453,540
New Orleans	1,328,018	1,279,283
San Francisco	372,433	404,063
Northern border	3,086,087	3,081,061

To these we add a little table showing the relative exports of a few of the principal items embraced in the above; in these the advance in the trade of New York is distinctly to be seen:

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK, SEVEN MONTHS.

	1896.	1897.
Barley	$1,254,917	$2,380,026
Corn	3,918,443	5,602,432
Oats	2,831,835	3,603,915
Rye	393,116	1,269,574
Wheat	7,439,514	8,528,123
Wheat flour	10,208,051	10,827,896
Butter	1,200,638	1,673,406
Cheese	1,290,097	2,143,610

These are general facts which logically and fairly justify the merchants of New York in the fullest confidence that they will amply share in the prosperity that is now so clearly established.

PLATT AND THE "YELLOW VOTE."

Our esteemed contemporary The Sun is deeply touched and grieved because our other esteemed contemporaries which it calls the "originators of the yellow school of journalism" are promoting the candidacy of Mr. LOW. That, says The Sun, with its tongue, as usual, in both cheeks, settles it: "Mr. Low's candidacy has been made impossible."

The Sun's zeal for PLATT, the zeal of a novice, ought not utterly to destroy its reflective powers. The zeal is not novel, except as to its object, but rather chronic. As MACAULAY said of MITFORD we might say of our esteemed contemporary: "An exploded opinion or an unpopular personage has irresistible charms for him." Or The Sun might say of itself, as the drunken Scotchman in one of Mr. KIPLING'S tales said of himself: "Laddie, it's an awfu' thing to be a friend o' mine."

In Greater New York PLATT is the most odious person now in view, and The Sun's reputation for fundamental consistency in all its superficial variations is therefore quite safe. But really The Sun ought not (from its own point of view) to pretend to take so much to heart the fortuitous adherence to the cause of respectability of the journals which it represents as the organs of disrespectability. Melancholy as the fact may seem or be, The World and The Journal are journals of very large circulation. They admit as much themselves, and apparently without any compunction on account of the community. They not merely admit, but claim, a circulation superior to that of The Sun, which formerly declared that it shone for all. We have no desire to enter the realm of mere guesswork and affidavit, and so we shall not take part in this dispute, if there be a dispute. But we will content ourselves with saying that where there is so much circulation there must be some influence. Few persons can read The World or The Journal without having the tone of the paper "rub off" on their own minds. Indeed, that is the objection which the censors in charge of the morals of clubs and young ladies' seminaries have mainly found to the reception of these newspapers in those resorts. The influence of these journals in favor of a good cause, when it can be had in favor of such a cause, is certainly worth having. Inasmuch as there is no conceivable chance that Mr. Low could make a "yellow" administration, there is evidently no reason why his supporters should repel "the yellow vote." If it is attracted to him by false pretenses, that is a matter to be settled exclusively between the deluded yellow voter and the delusive yellow journalist.

We are free to say that we should welcome all the votes that could be induced to be cast for Mr. Low without considering anything but their numbers. The Sun pretends that it would be a mournful thing to have him voted for by anybody actuated by motives of less sincerity and nobleness than its own. It was not always thus. If we remember aright, The World supported the candidacy of MCKINLEY, and so did The Sun. The Sun did not, we believe, reject the assistance of The World on that occasion. Certainly it did not go the length of bolting MCKINLEY because The World supported him. Yet on its own present principles, if we may call them so, it should have declared, as soon as The World came to its rescue, that Mr. MCKINLEY'S "candidacy had been made impossible" and that it would "speedily pass from consideration in any quarter."

THEY GIVE IT UP.

Calamity itself has finally come into Wall Street to "take a flyer" in the booming market, and Bryanism and Populism take their parting flight in a burst of prosperity and a roar of laughter. It is years since the gayety of nations has been augmented by such a hilarious event as the appearance of Senator STEWART in the stock market avowedly bent on "gathering in a part of the prosperity which is not only rampant in the Street, but throughout the land." It is true that he follows up the report of his remarks with what, at a critical glance, looks like a disclaimer. But this will readily be seen by the experienced to be not a denial that he made the remarks, but merely an expression of regret that he should have made them. He is in the position of that British statesman of whom Mr. LABOUCHERE observed that he "supposed the right honorable gentleman must regret about two-thirds of his public utterances." His great and long-winded colleague, JOHN P. JONES, is with him. Both of these eminent apostles of the gospel of 16 to 1 speak of silver in a tone of indifference that falls little short of contempt. Plainly the bottom has fallen out not only of the silver market, but of the free-coinage cause.

No friend of silver has surpassed these men in denunciation of "the crime of 1873," and no one has more patiently taught the intricate doctrine of the correlation and interdependence of the prices of wheat and silver.

"There is nothing in talking silver at the present time," says Senator STEWART; "I should not be surprised to see silver sell as low as 25 cents and wheat as high as $1." "I am not opposed to prosperity through an increase of gold," says Senator JONES.

The long howl of calamity and inflammatory discourses against the sharks and money-bags of Wall Street have come from the throats of these silver Senators in an alternating but unbroken stream for many years. "My advice to my friends in the West is to fall into line with the forces of prosperity and progress and receive their due share of the reward." "I believe a great deal of gold will be found in Alaska, and it is certain to restore prosperity," exclaims Senator JONES.

When JOHN P. JONES predicts that prosperity will be restored by gold, and WILLIAM M. STEWART, ardently pursuing the lucrative pastimes of the sharks and money-bags, advises his Populist friends to quit howling and go to work, the dullest understanding must recognize the magical transformation that has been wrought.

These leaders in the struggle for free coinage now openly admit that 100-cent gold dollars are such a rich blessing that in their eagerness to gather in as many of them as possible they have no time or tears to waste on the 42-cent silver dollar. It was their influence more than that of any other silver leaders that created the sentiment by which the Chicago Convention was wrested from the grasp of the old and tried leaders of the Democracy and made to commit the party to the madness of a Socialistic platform and the vagaries of a harebrained candidate. Deserted by these two powerful and tireless agitators, the cause of 16 to 1 can never survive the fall of its idolized metal to a price that lowers the value of the standard dollar to a little more than 40 cents.

The free-silver cause is dying. Prosperity is fatal to it. The desertion of its leaders is only premonitory of the dispersion of its followers. Mr. BRYAN may as well give it up and go to work with something besides his jaws.

WESTCHESTER ASSESSMENTS.

We give in THE TIMES this morning a pretty full statement of the views of the Westchester County Assessors as to the recent very marked advance made by them in the taxable valuation of property in that county. Their avowed purpose has been to put the assessment at the full market value of real estate, and as to personal estate to get as near to the full value as they could on the information available, to make an estimate in cases where information was not available, and to trust to reaching the right amount through the action of taxpayers who might be aggrieved.

With regard to real estate, they say that, after ascertaining the cost of property and its improvements, they made what they believed to be fair deductions in order to fix an assessment equivalent to what the property would now sell for. We are not disposed to question the good faith of this statement, but the process has produced some curious results. It may be that the Rockefeller property—the most conspicuous case reported—has cost more than $2,500,000, but it is a very hazardous statement that it would now sell for that. As a general rule, the more a country place of this sort, largely a luxury, has cost, the smaller the percentage of that cost that can be recovered in the market. The reason is obvious. The larger part of the expenditure on such property is made solely to suit the taste of its owner, and any one who can afford to indulge such tastes is pretty sure to have them of his own, quite different from those that have dictated the actual spending. The number of men who could pay $2,500,000 for such a place is very small. The chance that of these any one would want just such a place as Mr. ROCKEFELLER'S is infinitesimal. And yet such a purchaser must apparently be found before the assessed value can fairly be taken as the market value.

The cases of the smaller owners, the dairyman, the hotel keepers, &c., who have been proportionately as highly assessed as Mr. ROCKEFELLER, must be judged by the answer to the question: What is the chance of selling their property at the assessed value? That is really the test, and we cannot yet believe that it has been accurately applied.

POLITICS AND EDUCATION.

The attitude of the Grand Army of the Republic in regard to the text book of United States history used in the public schools of Chicago is indefensible. It is worse than that; it is decidedly reprehensible. The Grand Army declares that the text book in use lauds the leaders of the South in the war of the rebellion and belittles those of the North, and that its general tendency is to educate young minds to a belief that there was something justifiable in the outbreak against the National Government and the integrity of the country. If this is true it is a just cause of complaint, and the members of the Grand Army, like any other body of patriotic citizens, had and still have the right to protest against the employment of such a text book. History for public school use should not be of an argumentative kind. It should aim at a calm, dispassionate, and impartial statement of facts. The study of critical history and of the philosophy of events should be reserved for higher institutions.

The Grand Army of the Republic, however, engaged Prof. JOHN BACH MCMASTER to write a history which should present what it regards as the patriotic view of the late war. The author of the new work is a trustworthy historian, and it may be assumed that he discharged his duties in the preparation of the new volume with a conscientious regard for truth. The book finished, all that the Grand Army had any right to do was to invite to it the attention of the Chicago school authorities and to request its substitution for the one now in use. Such a request was made, but the authorities declined to comply with it. The request has now been transformed into a demand, backed by a threat that further refusal will cause the Grand Army to "make it hot" for some one.

And that is a position which neither the Grand Army nor any other organization has a right to take. The question of the choice of text books or of educational methods in public institutions is not a political matter, and no one should be permitted to obtrude politics into it. Possibly the text book now in use tells the story of some of the historical schemes for the inflation of the currency. But that would not justify Mr. BRYAN and his branch of the Democratic Party in demanding that it be replaced by a free coinage history and threatening to back the demand with the force of Democratic votes. A Superintendent of Schools in a Kansas city took such a position when he demurred at putting into use a book which said that greenbacks were not money, but promises to pay. The gentleman was a Populist, and his political plan was therefore a failure.

The Grand Army is not a court of last resort in educational matters, and its position in the affair of the Chicago history is as arrogant as its position in some other affairs. Perhaps the book to which it objects ought to be removed. That, however, is not the question. It is a question of methods, and the political threat has no business to be extending itself over education.

A DISTURBED SAGE.

Readers of THE TIMES'S financial page are already abundantly aware that Mr. RUSSELL SAGE is satisfied with the recent course of Manhattan in the stock market. But we regret to observe in yesterday's interview a trace of acerbity inconsistent with the previous complacent and benevolent utterances of the good man. When it first appeared that he was in a position to "squeeze the shorts," he expressed pity for them, a pity akin to love, like that which the walrus in the poem expressed for the oysters he was about to devour:

"'I weep for you,' the walrus said,
'I deeply sympathize';
With sobs and tears he sorted out
Those of the largest size."

This serene frame of mind had been dispelled before he was interviewed on Wednesday. True, the general course of Manhattan had been onward and upward; but there have been eddies in its progress, and these have made the excellent man not merely weary, but impatient. On Wednesday he exploded into the remark that he could not be "expected to have much sympathy with reckless slanderers" who were "short of Manhattan." The remark indicated that the attempts of the reckless slanderers to lessen their losses, which he viewed with philosophic calm so long as they were unsuccessful, excited him when they seemed for the moment to be in danger of succeeding, even to a very limited extent. It is true that an advance, say of ten points, would have secured him an extremely handsome profit and have inflicted upon them very grievous losses. But that is not the point with the venerable philanthropist. The point is that when he is entitled by contract to recover a pound of flesh, and when "nearest the heart" are the "very words" of the agreement, he is not to be put off with fifteen ounces and a half, or even with sixteen ounces cut so as to avoid the vital part.

That is business, and we are not aware that anybody has ever disputed that Mr. SAGE is a business man. On his own confession he is at present a successful business man and has done very nicely in Manhattan, even though he has not done as nicely as he would have done if the "reckless slanderers" had not had the bad taste, to call it no harsher name, of trying to wriggle out from under his harrow. Since he has been so prospered, would it not be a good notion for him to pay up LAIDLAW and secure the filing of a votive satisfaction-piece of LAIDLAW'S judgment? The last we remember hearing of that judgment it had been affirmed by the Appellate Division, and that was nearly a year and a half ago. Of course, extreme destitution may have constituted some excuse for resisting the collection of so just a judgment ratifying the verdict of several previous juries. But, on his own showing, SAGE is now thriving and fairly well-to-do, and he could pay up this judgment, with costs and accrued interest, without utter pecuniary ruin, and with much timeliness, grace, and dignity. Now that he has the money, it is a rank shame to keep poor LAIDLAW out of it any longer. If that sphincteral grip which the good man maintains upon a dollar should be relaxed in favor of LAIDLAW, the general public would view with comparative unconcern the retention of it upon the winnings of the good man in Manhattan.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Horses as a means of moving street cars are not less out of date than candles as illuminants, for this use of animal energy was abandoned years ago in all the interior cities of the State, and in all its villages except a few like New Rochelle, which, bound to have some sort of distinction, attain it by maintaining highways that would disgrace the Yukon country and by sending over them at widely separated intervals rude boxes on wheels drawn by poor creatures, disconsolately conscious of their own antiquity. That this city continues to use horses on many of its prominent lines of transportation is a fact that invariably excites the derisive surprise of rural visitors, but the beginning of work for an electric subway on Madison Avenue and the prospects of a speedy change on Second Avenue and Forty-second Street give promise that the metropolis will soon catch up, in this important particular, with towns a half and a hundredth its size.

—Some days ago there came from Washington what seemed and assumed to be a semi-official announcement that the Weather Bureau expected soon to include in its daily forecasts timely warning of the sort of crimes that were "indicated" by the prevailing conditions as likely to be committed in the next few hours. On receipt of this news it occurred to several thoughtful minds that the plan was one fraught with danger to the public and likely to cause quite as much sorrow as would an announcement every morning of the names of those whom death was going to carry to assorted hereafters in the ensuing twenty-four hours. The project and its perils were discussed at some length in this column, and two or three of the graver cases in which it would work harm were pointed out. Evidently the paragraph was read by the authorities at the National capital, for they have abandoned the undertaking. Instead, however, of admitting that the arguments published here had moved them from their purpose, as was undoubtedly the case, for the arguments were printed nowhere else, so far as we know, the chief of the Weather Bureau petulantly asserts that the idea of predicting crime waves is "too absurd to receive the consideration of intelligent people," and that it was never entertained by him or his subordinates. Now, this is an extremely ungraceful, not to say awkward and vicious, way to get out of an untenable position. In the first place, the idea of predicting crime waves is not absurd at all, so far as practicability goes, and therefore it is entirely worthy of the consideration—and rejection on reasonable grounds—of intelligent people. In that class, we hope, are included both the people who contribute to these "Topics" and the people who make weather predictions. Anyhow, the idea has received attention from the contributors and the predictors, whatever the latter may say at present. And as to the objectionable denials, we feel impelled to declare that the Weather Bureau is not the State Department, and has no right to assume that denial of a statement has the effect of making that statement non-existent. We are not all diplomats, living in a world of unreality; on the contrary, some of us—newspaper men and a few others—believe in the permanency of words, the indestructibility of matter, the conservation of energy, and several other things of which diplomats have not the faintest conception.

—A story, too able, we fear, to be either new or true, but none the less worth recording, comes from one of the great Florida hotels. There is no need, perhaps, of concealing the fact that the tale comes from the Ponce de Leon, for that house rather prides itself on being, next to home, sweet home, the dearest place on earth. Be that as it may, it is reported that a young man who had been two days at the Ponce de Leon on what may well be called a combination of business and pleasure, since he was courting a millionaire's daughter temporarily residing there, went to the clerk and asked for his bill. The clerk looked at the young man carefully for a long moment, then made out and handed over a bill for $238. The young man did not stagger or grow pallid. He tossed the slip of paper back to the clerk and said: "Guess again, you chump; I've got more money than that."

—For centuries people were deeply pained and more deeply mystified by the preference which lightning showed for striking church steeples instead of exercising its destructive energies on the abodes of the wicked. Something of the same sorrow and wonder is expressed at Philadelphia because an irreverent bolt descended Tuesday night on the big bronze statue of WILLIAM PENN which surmounts the tower of the City Hall, and treated it with a familiarity little short of sacrilegious. This happened more than once, it seems, but the horror which the news gives is mitigated by learning that no harm was done except, perhaps, to the statue's dignified reserve. The Chief Electrician of the Public Building Commission is quoted as saying: "There is no doubt that the statue was struck many times on Tuesday night, as it has been so struck many times before. The force of lightning is greatly exaggerated in the popular mind. Its dominant characteristic is speed rather than force. It is only when lightning strikes a positive non-conductor that it displays any force—a tree, for instance. In the case of the statue, and even the tower upon which it rests, no resistance is offered. The electricity spreads over the surface of the bronze of the statue and the structural iron of the tower like a globule of thin oil dropped into a body of water. So you see damage to Penn or the upper tower from lightning is an impossible thing. The stone work of the lower tower is amply protected by two-inch copper cables that run from the iron work of the tower down into a well beneath the foundation walls. I believe the force of lightning is quite dissipated before it reaches the cables, so that they have jobs that might be called sinecures." What luck for the cables! There are lamentably few sinecures in the public service nowadays.

PERSONAL.

—It should not be forgotten that the high commendation which the enemies of Naval Constructor BOWLES, much to their confusion and disgust, have just caused to be given to that efficient and therefore hated public servant, is at the same time equally deep condemnation of his predecessors, or, if not exactly that, at least of the system they were willing to maintain, which is a distinction without much difference. As a matter of fact, the Constructor was charged with doing his duty honestly, and he has been found guilty. To the indignant surprise of the machine politicians, they learn that this crime is not punished, but openly encouraged, by the present Administration, and it's no wonder they raise their hands in horror and despair.

—Out in Alameda, Cal., lives a man whose name, an anti-vivisectionist might say, is strangely significant of his chosen work, for the man is Dr. F. W. D'EVELYN, and his work necessitates the giving of many bad quarter hours to numerous dogs, cats, guniea pigs, and horses. This is the same as admitting that Dr. D'EVELYN is searching after a "serum" that will cure or prevent a certain disease, and that he employs the methods invented and used by those great masters of medical science on whom so much of humanity's hopes of health are based and to whom it is already so immeasurably indebted. The Californian investigator has had some personal experience, however, of the horrors of vivisection, for after he was graduated from the Medical College of Edinburgh University he served as an army surgeon in South Africa until a wound in the leg, made by a Zulu spear, necessitated a field amputation, which he describes as the reverse of enjoyable. That episode put an end to the doctor's campaigning, and he has since devoted himself to less exciting practice among civilians, diversifying it only by laboratory experiments on a somewhat extensive scale. Perhaps it is recollection of his own emotions under the knife that makes Dr. D'EVELYN tender-hearted, but at any rate he takes great care, he says, not to inflict needless pain, and, as a matter of fact, inflicts very little of it. In this, of course, he is much like other vivisectors, but he is wholly original in the choice of a disease to combat in this manner. While in the army he became convinced that the drink habit was the effect of a chemical change in the victim's blood, and investigation has convinced him that this theory is true. So he has been working for several years to produce from the blood of animals a serum or antitoxine that will restore human blood to its normal condition and turn drunkards into men again. The idea sounds like a fanciful one, and Dr. D'EVELYN does not claim to have obtained complete success as yet, but he is very hopeful, and declares that the day is at hand when his cure of drunkenness and the prevention of the desire for alcoholic stimulants will be as general as vaccination for the prevention of smallpox.

—A man on the eve of fighting a terrible duel cannot be expected to choose his words very carefully, and therefore it is cruelly inconsiderate for the Paris papers to criticise, as they are doing, the young Duc D'ORLEANS because he began a recent letter with these words: "Moi et la Duchesse D'ORLEANS nous vous remercions." Of course, it was a bit boorish to put the "moi" first, but one cannot be everything—a Prince and polite, for instance—when about to risk a fearful scratch from a fierce Italian.

CURRENT NOTES.

There were fifty-seven applicants, coming from twelve States, for the position of Superintendent of the Public Schools in Salem, Ohio, which happened to be vacant.

* * *

Maryland has an election law which it prides itself is a sure guarantee of an honest ballot, and it is swift to suggest to some of the States further South that they would do well to imitate it closely in their own enactments.

* * *

A young Bohemian immigrant, who crossed in the steerage of a German steamer arriving a day or two ago, started with $30 in his pocket, but spent it all for beer on the way over, and now the new Commissioner of Immigration at Baltimore is puzzled to know whether it is better to let him land or send him back again.

* * *

There is talk in Baltimore of forming a Republican organization on the lines of the Tammany Society of this city, but with a proviso, as The Baltimore American calls it, that it shall work in the interests of pure politics and good government. The nucleus is the Columbian Club.

* * *

S. P. Leland has been made the Prohibitionists' candidate for Governor of Iowa. Dr. E. L. Eaton, who was nominated for the position by the State Convention, was afterward found to be ineligible, not having resided in the State long enough to meet the Constitutional requirement.

* * *

The Colorado Democratic State Convention has been called to meet in Denver on Monday, Sept. 6. It will nominate a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court. The representation will be based upon the vote for Gov. Adams last Fall, and the convention will be only about one-half as large as that held last year.

* * *

To-day is the eighty-seventh birthday of Mr. Jacob Tome of Fort Deposit, Md., long known as a capitalist and especially as a philanthropist. He was born in Pennsylvania, worked as a poor boy on a farm, afterward became rich in the lumber business, and then engaged in banking, adding to his wealth and continuing his benefactions. He has held many positions of trust in private and public life.

* * *

The Prohibitionists of Virginia are to hold a State Convention in Lynchburg on Friday, Aug. 20, to nominate candidates for State officers. The call requests County Chairmen and others interested in the success of the party to use "their best efforts" to secure a large attendance at the convention, and to be present themselves, to give "the benefit of their wisdom and experience to this most important meeting of the party." The Prohibitionists may be few, but they are vigorous in appeals.

* * *

Great preparations are being made in Montreal, Quebec, to give a fitting reception to Sir Wilfrid Laurier on his return from Europe. He is expected to reach Quebec on Aug. 27 or 28, and to go to Montreal by boat on the Monday following. He will be welcomed by a whole fleet of steamboats and yachts and many salutes, and when he disembarks will be escorted by a big procession to Dominion Square, where an address will be presented to him.

WHAT THE PAPERS SAY.

Like Follows.

From The Hartford (Conn.) Courant.

It is a curious fact of nature that rain makes more rain, and drought leads to more drought.

Peril to Baseball.

From The Troy Times.

The men who have money invested in baseball clubs are becoming anxious over the future of the game. Something must be done, and that quickly, to stop the rowdyism that is displayed in nearly every contest.

Despite the Senate.

From The Detroit (Mich.) Free Press.

The attention of United States Senators is called to the fact that a company of men now assembled in Chicago is bent on investigating the currency and banking laws in direct violation of the Senate's wishes in the matter.

Crops South and West.

From The New Orleans Picayune.

The people of the West are going to realize good prices for their products, particularly grain, while the Southern cotton crop will be large, but under existing conditions will bring fair returns. The Louisiana sugar crop promises to be excellent, and the rice crop will give a considerable yield.

Poets Who May Be Encouraged.

From The Cleveland (Ohio) Leader.

John Jacob Astor indignantly denies the report that he gave $18,000 to buy James Russell Lowell's old home. Mr. Astor wishes it distinctly understood that he is not encouraging poetry. Still, he seems to take a wrong view of this matter. He surely might lend encouragement to dead poets, without doing violence to his conscience.

Thunderstorms.

From The Boston Transcript.

There have been just as many thunderstorms this season as during the corresponding periods of several years past, the year 1894 excepted, but they have been milder. The season for thunderstorms embraces the months of May, June, July, August, and September. May has generally one or two, but frequently there are none in September. There are eight recorded for the whole season in 1890, five for 1891, ten for 1892, ten for 1893, twelve for 1894, thirteen for 1895, and thirteen for 1896.

Our Forests.

From The Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

All public lands which are more valuable, in the opinion of experts, for their timber than for anything else, should be placed under the control of the Government and rigorously protected from devastators and plunderers. All other civilized nations do this, for age has taught them wisdom. Americans alone treat their forests as if they were inexhaustible.

He Likes The Times.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to thank you for your report of my sermon last Sunday morning. There were errors in it, and, of course, it was only fragmentary. It is high time to strike at gross modern errors, which are hurtful to the last degree. I regard THE TIMES—have said it before—as the best and cleanest and ablest and brightest newspaper in New York. Be fearless for the right and you will win.

F. R. MORSE.

New York, Aug. 11, 1897.

NUGGETS.

The Safest Way.

"Why do you say we are perfectly safe if we elope on a railroad train?"

"Because papa won't pursue us until he can get a pass."—Chicago Record.

Not His Luck.

Mrs. Peck—Here's another case of a man who forgot to appear on his wedding day.

Henri Peck—And yet they call absent-mindedness a misfortune.—Philadelphia North American.

Hard Work.

Pedestrian—Have you no occupation?

Beggar—Yes, Sir; I am a collector of rare coins. You haven't got a spare ten-dollar gold piece about you, have you?—Philadelphia Record.

His Mission Ended.

"That will do," said Balaam. "You've talked enough."

"Yes," retorted the ass. "I've talked enough to hand you down to immortality."

And the patient animal never spoke again.—Chicago Tribune.

Finds Them Useful Still.

In the meantime, it will be noticed that Inventor Tesla uses the wires in the same old way to tell the world that wires are useless for telegraphic purposes.—Chicago Times-Herald.

A Man Gossips a Little.

"Every woman cherishes one delusion."

"What is it?"

"That she is the only woman in her circle who is not given to gossip."—Chicago Record.

A Comfortable Companion.

"Doesn't your wife annoy you by asking questions at the baseball game?"

"Never; she is one of these women who always like to let on that they know all about everything."—Detriot Free Press.

Brought It Home Late.

"Where have you been until this time o' night?"

"Can't you see? Been minin'."

"Minin'?"

"Yes. Prospectin' for a lode!"—Cleveland (Ohio) Plaindealer.

A Kindergarten Surprise.

Teacher—Now, children, we will have our verses. First Small Child (repeating verse)—He that hath ears to hear let him hear. "Very good. Now the next little boy." Small Boy (taking his cue)—He that hath a noth to shmell let him shmell. Great confusion among the kinders.—Chautauqua Assembly Herald.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Value of Permanency to Washington Business Men.

From The Washington Star.

Interviews with Washington business men indicate that President McKinley's latest order amending the civil service regulations is generally accepted as a step forward toward the improvement of the Government service and the betterment of local conditions.

This order, the most important part of which relates to removals, places a barrier between the efficient clerk and dismissal that has heretofore been absent. Under the pressure of politicians the careful and conscientious employe might easily be pushed out of office to make room for a partisan. As long as this condition prevailed there could be no guarantee of certain tenure dependent upon good behavior. Thus the local community could not derive the fullest possible benefit from a stable population.

Such a stability was promised and partially effected by the passage of the original law, and was greatly strengthened by its subsequent amendments through Executive orders, but the lack of the barrier now supplied by President McKinley to prevent unjust dismissals has always proved a weak spot in the system.

The business men who have given talks to reporters agree that this order will have a most salutary effect on local conditions. It will still further encourage the home builder and buyer, it will decrease the margin of loss from bad debts that Washington merchants in former years always allowed on their annual accounts, and it will, incidentally, strengthen the morale of the Government service, by putting all the employes squarely upon the basis of personal worth and fitness.

Depreciated Farm Property.

From The Northampton (Mass.) Gazette.

A farm in one of the western Hampshire towns was sold about fifty years ago for $2,000. The man who bought it built a new house on it at a cost of $1,200. At his death the farm was sold for $900. This purchaser built a new barn at a cost of $500 and died after a few years, when the farm of 100 acres, with house and barn costing $1,700, was sold for $800. The land is as productive as any in Northampton meadows. Where has the value of that farm gone to? The man who once lived on it was telling this story while sitting on the Court House railing the other day. He was looking at the stores on Shop Row. "It has gone in there and other places like this," he said. "The farms have gone down in value and the value of the real estate in the centres has gone up. No one wants to stay on the farm and work—the boys all want to get into the centres where there is more going on, and where there is less hard work and better pay. And I don't blame them a single bit."

CANNOT ROB US OF THE PAST.

Thomas Freeman Porter in Boston Globe.

Though cruel hands may strive to blight
The fruit we hoped the years would bring,
They never can destroy outright
The sweets that round the blossoms cling.

If lips shall strive by unkind words
To make our future incomplete,
They have not power to kill the birds
That in our hearts have sung so sweet.

Though unkind feet may turn aside
With our path sharp thorns to lay,
They lack the power from us to hide
The flowers we gathered by the way.

If faces shadowed o'er with hate
To flood our course with fear have planned,
They cannot close the happy gate
Through which we have passed hand in hand.

Though strength of foes may hope to build
High walls to part our future ways,
They cannot fence the bliss that filled
Our souls through many yesterdays.

If cruel hands attempt to blight
The fruit we hoped the years would bring,
They never can destroy outright
The sweets that round the blossoms cling.

So though they may our way pursue
And seek our highest hopes to blast,
One thing they have not power to do,
They cannot rob us of the past.

BULGARIA VEXES AUSTRIA

Premier Stoiloff's Refusal to Disavow an Interview Strains Their Relations.

CHARGE D'AFFAIRES LEAVES

The Pesther Lloyd Says It May Be Necessary to Apply Stronger Measures, of Which the Country Has Plenty at Its Disposal.

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Aug. 12.—The Austrian Chargé d'Affaires, Baron Call von Kulmbach-Rosenburg, has left Bulgaria on an indefinite leave of absence, owing to the refusal of the Bulgarian Premier, M. Stoiloff, to comply with the demand of the Austrian Government to disavow formally an interview published in the Lokalanzeiger of Berlin, last month, in which, referring to the insistence of Austria upon the punishment of Capt. Boitcheff, convicted of the murder of Anna Szimon, an Austrian subject, the Premier drew an insulting parallel between the venality in official circles in Austria and Bulgaria.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—Dispatches received here from Vienna show that the Austro-Hungarian Government is intensely indignant at the utterances of M. Stoiloff, the Bulgarian Premier, and at the latter's refusal to apologize for them. The Pesther Lloyd, in an inspired article, says:

"If the politicians of Bulgaria, where the officially authorized trade of murder flourishes, do not appreciate the importance of the cessation of diplomatic relations, it will be necessary to apply stronger measures, of which we have plenty at our disposal. We have nothing to do with M. Stoiloff in this matter. It is Prince Ferdinand's duty to atone for his Premier's abominable conduct."

The Austro-Bulgarian trouble is a suspension rather than a rupture of diplomatic relations, Baron Call von Kulmbach-Rosenburg, the Austrian Chargé d'Affaires at Sofia, having intrusted the business of the Legation to the Secretary, Baron Hoyningen, during his absence. It is not likely that Austria will do anything further, as Bulgaria is one of the chief customers for Austrian goods.

Matters are likely to remain as they are for the present; and, as Bulgaria survived a breach with Russia, she will also survive a breach with Austria.

It is suggested that her masterful Premier, M. Stoiloff, wishes to embarrass Prince Ferdinand, who must choose between dismissing his Premier and offending Austria. It is also alleged that the Sultan has urged Prince Ferdinand to resist, with a view of creating a diversion of European pressure now exercised upon Turkey with reference to the peace treaty.

M. Stoiloff's antipathy to Austria is notorious, while the relations between the Austrian Court and Prince Ferdinand had already ceased entirely, the Emperor Francis Joseph having obstinately refused to receive the Prince.

Russia, according to a dispatch from St. Petersburg in the Politische Correspondenz, declines to give the slightest assistance to a declaration of Bulgarian independence, and the dispatch says that all the powers, desiring the preservation of peace, would equally resist such a step.

TITLE FOR SENORA CANOVAS.

To be Made a Duchess with a Pension of 30,000 Pesetas—Premier's Obsequies To-day.

MADRID, Aug. 12.—Señora Canovas del Castillo, widow of the Premier, has objected to his body lying in state, and the admission of the public to the mortuary chamber at the family's residence has been stopped. It is the intention of the Government to confer upon the widow the title of Duchess, with the dignity of a grandee of the first class and a pension of 30,000 pesetas.

Señor Canovas, by the terms of his will, bequeaths to the National Library 30,000 volumes, many of which are very rare.

A decree was gazetted to-day postponing the obsequies of the Premier until Friday. "Golli," otherwise Michel Angiolillo, the murderer of the Spanish Premier, will be tried by court-martial at Verzara on Saturday next.

Gen. Woodford Starts for Paris.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, the new United States Minister to Spain, started for Paris to-day with his staff, on his way to Madrid.

SWISS SANITARIUM BURNS.

The "Neue Kuranstalt Baden" Destroyed with Loss of Two Lives.

ZURICH, Aug. 12.—A dispatch from Baden, a canton of Aargau, on the Limmat, the locality of the famous hot mineral springs, says that a great fire almost destroyed the Neue Kuranstalt Baden, or Grand Hotel, this evening.

There was a panic among the guests and two lives were lost.

LAURIER SEES THE POPE.

ROME, Aug. 12.—The Pope to-day received the Canadian Premier, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and Lady Laurier. The audience, which began at noon, lasted an hour, and was of a very cordial nature. His Holiness asked for detailed information regarding the situation of affairs in Canada, and especially questioned the Canadian statesman on the subject of the Manitoba schedule.

EMPRESS FREDERICK'S WORK.

Crown Princess of Greece to Visit the Kaiser at Wilhelmshohe.

BERLIN, Aug. 12.—The Lokalanzeiger says that the Empress Frederick has paved the way for a reconciliation between Emperor William and Crown Princess Sophia of Greece.

The Crown Princess will shortly visit the Emperor and Empress at Wilhelmshohe. It will be her first visit to them since her reception into the Greek Church.

AMERICAN'S SUICIDE ABROAD.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—At the inquest just held for an American who committed suicide by shooting himself with a revolver at Handsworth after a card party, it developed that the deceased left a number of extraordinary letters, including the following:

"This is to certify that I, Asa Charles Jackson, an American citizen, living in Birmingham, have of my own free will and desire committed suicide, as I have lived quite long enough."

The jury rendered a verdict to the effect that the deceased committed suicide while laboring under insanity.

NICARAGUAN DUTY ON GOLD.

The Government Proposes an Export Tax of $1 and $1.50 an Ounce.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, via Galveston, Texas, Aug. 12.—The Nicaraguan Government has suggested to Congress the enactment of an export duty on gold of $1 per ounce when from quartz, and of $1.50 when from placer mines, with a forfeiture, as penalty, of twenty times the amount of the duty, and the loss in certain contingencies of the mining titles.

Grouse Shooting in England.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—Grouse shooting opened to-day under favorable auspices. The Highlands report good bags. In Southern Scotland there is some disease, and in Derbyshire the birds are healthy and strong, but too wild to yield good bags. The Yorkshire moors are yielding well. The first grouse at Sheffield sold at 18s. ($4.50) per brace.

Scotch Oil Combine Collapses.

GLASGOW, Aug. 12.—The Scotch oil trade combine has collapsed, owing to the decision of the various companies not to fix the prices for the coming Winter.

DISCONTENT IN TURKEY.

Placards Posted Saying Blood Will Flow Unless the System of Government Is Changed.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 12.—Placards, printed in Turkish characters, have been found pasted upon the walls of all the ministries, demanding a change in the system of government in the Turkish Empire, and threatening violence unless this is effected. The placards declare that otherwise blood will flow as during the Armenian massacres.

The Minister for War, Riza Pasha, has sent a circular to all the Turkish commanders, directing them to watch their officers in the most strict manner. This step is attributed to the increasing discontent visible in Turkey against the present government.

The meeting which was to have taken place to-day between the Ambassadors of the powers and the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs, Tewfik Pasha, for further consideration of the Greco-Turk peace treaty, has been postponed until Saturday next, this being the Feast of the Birth of the Prophet.

SHERMAN AND SENATOR HANNA

Westminster Gazette Thinks the Secretary Might Make Ohio Too Hot for the Senator.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The Westminster Gazette this afternoon publishes a long leading article, during the course of which the opinion is expressed that if Secretary Sherman is forced to retire from office he will "make Ohio too hot for Senator Hanna," adding:

"It is awful to contemplate the results of Mr. Hanna's being done out of his price for making McKinley President. Some innocents may object that if Sherman is too senile to hold office he must be too senile for the Senate. But, as a matter of fact, no one has yet estimated how incompetent a man must be before the Senate is closed to him. In this he shares the advantages of the House of Lords."

In conclusion The Gazette remarks:

"We are rather sorry if Secretary Sherman is to be superseded, as in his own rough way he expresses a phase of American feeling which it is important for us to know."

PRINCE HENRI'S ANTAGONIST.

A "Very High Italian Personage," Supposed to be the Count of Turin, Will Meet Him.

PARIS, Aug. 12.—The following semi-official communication has been issued:

"It is learned from a trustworthy source that the unexpected intervention of a very high Italian personage, claiming for himself the honor of encountering Prince Henri of Orleans, will very probably modify the situation. Under these circumstances it is probable that Gen. Albertone will have to give place to the exalted personage in question."

A telegram which was received by Prince Henri while traveling last night apprised him of the new intervention.

It is understood that the "very high Italian personage," who claims the honor of encountering Prince Henri of Orleans, is the Count of Turin, Prince Victor Emmanuel, of the house of Savoy-Aosta.

Prince Victor Emanuel was born at Turin in 1870, and is the son of the late Duke of Aosta, a nephew of King Humbert, with the rank of Major in the Italian cavalry.

His intervention would bring about a somewhat anomalous situation, for the Count, being the brother of the present Duke of Aosta, is the brother-in-law of Prince Henri's cousin, Princess Hélène, whom the Duke of Aosta married in 1895.

When Prince Henri of Orleans opened his mail at Marseilles he found several letters, written in blood, from Italians who threatened to assassinate him if Gen. Albertone failed to kill him.

TROUBLES WITH PERU SETTLED.

LIMA, Peru, Via Galveston, Texas, Aug. 12.—In his speech at the opening of Congress to-day, President Pierola said that the claim of the United States growing out of the arrest of Ramsay, an American sailor, at Callao last January on the charge of disorderly conduct and of his subsequent sentence to a year's imprisonment, without such trial as was provided for in the treaty with the United States, had been satisfactorily settled.

He said also that the unpleasant incident resulting from differences between the Peruvian Foreign Minister and the British Minister Resident, Capt. Jones, over the question of the release of English sailors charged with disorder last Spring, had been terminated in a manner satisfactory to the Peruvian Government and honorable to Great Britain.

AFGHANS FOUGHT IN INDIA.

More Troops Sent to Peshawur as a Result of the News.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—According to a dispatch to The Times from Simla, the force which attacked Fort Shabkadr, near Peshawur, last Saturday, was made up principally of Afghans from the Jalalabad District, together with a contingent of Mohmandi of Lalpura, all owing allegiance to the Ameer of Afghanistan.

The gatherings occurred on Afghan territory, proving that the tribal subjects of the Ameer themselves committed acts of hostility. The Afghan officials do nothing to restrain them. On the contrary, the Afghan General, Gholam Haidar, commanding at Asmar, was in constant communication with the Mullah who led the attack.

As a result of this intelligence more troops are being sent to Peshawur.

Count Morozzo Della Rocca Dead.

ROME, Aug. 12.—Count Morozzo della Rocca, the distinguished Italian General and a Premier Aide de Camp of the royal household, is dead.

Archbishop of Toledo Dead.

MADRID, Aug. 12.—The Archbishop of Toledo, Mgr. Monescillo y Viso, is dead. He was born in Spain in 1811, and was created a Cardinal in 1884.

PRESIDENT AT PROCTOR'S HOME.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 12.—The President and Mrs. McKinley, the Vice President and Mrs. Hobart, and Gen. and Mrs. Alger boarded the steam yacht Wachita at the Bluff Point dock this morning. The party was greeted by Gov. Woodbury, who came across the lake to escort the President and his companions to Proctor, Vt., the home of Senator Proctor. The President will be Senator Proctor's guest to-night, and to-morrow will review the Vermont National Guard, which is in camp at Chester, returning to Hotel Champlain in the evening.

COLUMBUS, Aug. 12.—President McKinley has accepted an invitation to attend the Ohio State Fair at Columbus, opening Aug. 31.

Gov. Black Goes to See McKinley.

TROY, Aug. 12.—Gov. Black has concluded his vacation in the Adirondacks and returned to Troy yesterday afternoon. This afternoon he left for Bluff Point to consult with President McKinley in relation to the latter's visit to Troy on Friday, Aug. 20, to attend the reunion of the Society of the Army of the Potomac.

WOULD NOT TURN OVER SALES.

Patrick F. Mack, twenty-three years old, of 216 West Thirty-sixth Street, was a prisoner for a short time in the West Thirtieth Street Station last night, under peculiar circumstances. On Aug. 10 James R. Manraesa bought the cigar stand at the Metropolitan Hotel from Fred Smith.

The prisoner was Smith's clerk. His employer had said nothing about the sale of the stand, and he kept at work as usual. Last night, when Mr. Manraesa walked into the hotel, Mack was still selling cigars.

He ordered him to close at once and turn over the money. Mack refused, and made several more sales. The new owner then called on his lawyer, Mr. Mayer of Levi & Mayer, 132 Nassau Street. Mr. Mayer accompanied his client to the hotel, taking the bill of sale along with him. He showed it to Mack, but the latter refused to recognize it.

The lawyer and Mr. Manraesa then went to the West Thirtieth Street Station and had Mack arrested. Mr. Manraesa finally convinced the clerk that he was the legal owner of the stand, and Mack, after turning over $1.05, the amount of the sales, was released.

A LILLIAN RUSSELL RUMOR.

De Angelis Denies that the Singer Will Leave the Tri-Star Combination.

Jefferson de Angelis denies emphatically that Lillian Russell intends leaving the triding Day." This denial was caused by by a report circulated in the theatre district yesterday that the singer had sent a letter to the managers of the company resigning from the cast.

According to the rumor, the reason given was that Miss Russell had accepted an offer from a prominent theatrical manager to appear at his theatre in a new musical production. Miss Russell was not at home to callers at her residence last night, pleading indisposition.

Mr. De Angelis, who was found at his home, near Yonkers, said he had heard the rumor and had investigated its source sufficiently to be able to deny it authoritatively.

"There have been many rumors of late," said the comedian, "regarding the principals of 'The Wedding Day' Company, and I am glad to be able to say that they are utterly without foundation. Miss Russell, Miss Fox, the original company, and myself will all open at the Montauk Theatre, Brooklyn, Sept. 20, and we all feel that we shall have a very successful season."

DANIEL FROHMAN'S PLANS.

For the production of Louis N. Parker and Murray Carson's play, "Change Alley," at the Lyceum Theatre Daniel Frohman has engaged a large supporting cast, in addition to E. H. Sothern and his regular company. Virginia Harned will play the leading female character, and other rôles will be presented by C. P. Flockton, Arthur Lawrence, Morton Selten, Rowland Buckstone, Owen Fawcett, Marshal Stedman, Daniel Jarrett, George E. Bryant, J. J. Collins, Tully Marshall, Royden Erlynne, Norman Part, Harry Holiday, Mrs. Kate Pattison-Selten, Rebecca Warren, Blanche Weaver, Edith Barker, Portia Knight, and Lelia Bronson.

The play is in five acts, and is a picturesque presentation of a story and episodes in London in the time of the South Sea Bubble. The play will be presented with appropriate scenery, by E. G. Unitt, and will be produced about the first week in September.

TRILBY'S NARROW ESCAPE.

Miss May Hosmer Stunned by a Falling Scene in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—For a few moments this afternoon it looked as though there would be no Trilby to die in the last act at Hopkins's Theatre.

Miss May Hosmer, who essays the title rôle, was hurrying toward the entrance as a man sliding a heavy scene came at full speed from the opposite direction. The scene struck a cleat, and in another instant it was jerked from the man's hands and fell with a crash. As it descended, one side brushed against Miss Hosmer with force enough to stun her, but she was not seriously injured.

POLISH ACTRESS TO STAR.

Alexandre Uiarda, a Polish actress, who arrived in this city about two months ago ostensibly to star under the management of Herman Grau, has decided to tour under her own management, and will begin an engagement at the Fifth Avenue Theatre Nov. 29. She signed a contract yesterday with Edwin Knowles, the lessee and manager of that theatre, to play an engagement of four weeks, which, Mr. Knowles says, may be extended to six weeks more. She will be supported by an English company, and will probably open in a Russian emotional play entitled "Alexander." Mme. Viarda will use either the German or French language in her plays, the rest of the company using English. The Austrian Embassy at Washington has been instructed to see that Mme. Viarda's début shall be as brilliant as possible.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The Harlem Opera House will begin its season Aug. 28 with Bancroft, the magician.

Margaret Sylva will play the title rôle in E. E. Rice's production of "The French Maid."

R. F. Cotton and George Backus have finished a new one-act play to be used as a curtain raiser with "The Mysterious Mr. Bugle."

Rose Leighton will play the part of the old woman in Oscar Hammerstein's production of the English success "La Poupee" at the Lyric Theatre, Olympia.

Julian Mitchell, for many years with Hoyt & McKee, will stage the new opera "The Idol's Eye," in which Frank Daniels appears at the Broadway Theatre in the Fall.

The Gayety Theatre Burlesque Company, numbering seventy-two persons, who will present the musical farce "In Town" at the Knickerbocker Theatre, Sept. 6, sail for New York Aug. 21 on the St. Paul.

Rosalie Morrison will play the chief part with Joseph Jefferson in "The Cricket on the Hearth" this season. Until Mr. Jefferson's season begins she will play the leading part in Harrison Grey Fiske's play, "The Privateer," at the Star Theatre.

The first presentation of Estelle Clayton's new romantic comedy, "A Puritan Romance," will take place in Philadelphia in October. The piece will be produced by Isabelle Evesson and Miss Clayton, who are sisters, and they jointly star in it. A large company will be employed and special scenery painted by Physioc.

Charles Frohman has selected the following company to support Maude Adams in "The Little Minister": Robert Edeson, W. H. Thompson, Eugene Jepson, Guy Standing, Margaret Gordon, George Fawcett, Jessie Mackaye, F. Payton Cooper, Norman Campbell, Thomas Valentine, Wilfrid Buckland, James Ten Eyck, Lillie B. Henry, and Frederick Spencer.

Camille Darville will open her season at the Tremont Theatre, Boston, in "Peg Woffington," and will later come to New York for a run. It is probable that her tour will be under the joint management of A. M. Palmer and Samuel Rorke. Mr. Rorke is at present solely interested in the production, but is asserted that he and Mr. Palmer will become associated in theatrical matters this season.

Joseph O'Meara, the Irish operatic tenor, who appeared in the rôle of the informer in the Broadway Theatre production of "Shamus O'Brien," has been engaged by Andrew A. McCormick to sing the chief rôle of "The Highwayman," De Koven and Smith's new opera, which will follow "Half a King" at the Broadway Theatre. Mr. O'Meara is one of very few prominent tenors that can sing straight tenor rôles and also comedy and character parts in opera. In English operatic circles he is considered the most versatile singer on the stage.

The following is the programme of the concert by the Metropolitan Permanent Orchestra at the Madison Square Roof Garden to-night: March, "Militaire," Saint-Saëns; overture, "Mignon," Thomas; toreador; Pecheur Napolitain from "Bal Costume," Rubinstein; ballet music, "Faust," Gounod; overture, "Carnival Romain," Berlioz; prize song, from "Die Meistersinger," Wagner; Albumleaf, (oboe solo, Joseph Eller,) Wagner; introduction, third act of "Lohengrin," Wagner; Second Polonaise, Liszt; prelude, third act "Kenilworth," Klein; "Lost Chord," (cornet solo, Albert Wasshausen,) Sullivan; invitation to the Dance, Weber; march, "Hungarian," Berlioz.

MONMOUTH COUNTY HORSE SHOW

Opened at Hollywood, Long Branch, with a Good Attendance.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 12.—The fourth annual show of the Monmouth County Horse Show Association began this afternoon under the best possible conditions. Long before the hour set for the opening of the exhibits the lawn began to fill with men interested in horses, and they gathered in ever changing knots to discuss horses.

A little after the hour set for the first class to be called into the field the grand stand was filled. The judging went along smoothly, and considerable approval of the awards was shown. The display of handsome gowns was almost as attractive as the show of horses. The exhibits exceeded those of the preceding years in number and in general excellency.

Archbishop Ireland Arrives.

Archbishop Ireland arrived in this city yesterday. He will remain here for a few days, and, after visiting other parts of the East, will stop off at Buffalo on his way home.

Miss Grace Anson Engaged.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—The engagement of Miss Grace Anson, daughter of the well-known ball player, Adrian C. Anson, to Walter H. Clough, formerly of Leavenworth, Kan., is announced.

HAWAII'S LABOR DEMANDS

Prediction that the Right to Employ Asiatics Will Be Insisted on in the Treaty.

NEEDED IN THE INDUSTRIES

Proposition to Introduce Whites Will Be Dropped, It Is Said, as Soon as Annexation Is in a Way of Being Realized.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 12.—The unexpected protest of Japan in the Hawaiian business has covered up for the time being the plans of the annexation party in Hawaii, but it is now coming to the surface that the Hawaiians are still true to their old god—Asiatic labor. It is now learned from an authentic source that the Dole Government will not accept annexation unless some provision is made for the continued importation of Chinese and Japanese laborers. In fact, one member of the Cabinet of the Republic of Hawaii has put himself on record as being opposed to annexation "unless some special provision is made for the continued importation of Asiatics to work the Hawaiian sugar plantations."

This side of the question has been purposely kept in the background until the United States shall put itself on record and the Administration and the United States Senate declare unreservedly for the annexation of the Hawaiian territory.

It will be remembered that in the early part of the extra session of Congress, when questions were asked regarding the Hawaiian sugars produced by Asiatics, the Hawaiians started a scheme for the importation of white labor from California. Commissioner Fitzgerald of California made a trip to Honolulu, and suddenly discovered that the Government and "many of the planters" were in favor of replacing Asiatics with laborers from California. Several plantations declared their readiness to make contracts with white men to work in the sugar fields, and these same managers declared that they believed white labor in Hawaii would be a big success.

White Labor Now Dropped.

This sudden awakening to the mistakes of twenty years' standing and the apparent readiness to flop had the desired effect in Washington. It was indeed a well-played card, and rather took the wind from the sails of men who saw in the large Asiatic population of Hawaii a dangerous and objectionable element, should that country come under the flag of the United States.

But since the annexation treaty was introduced and the reciprocal trade relations with the United States assured, for a time at least, very little about white labor has been heard in the direction of Hawaii. It is now said, on the best of authority, that so far as the Hawaiians are concerned nothing more will be said about labor—until the annexation treaty has been approved by the United States Senate. Then the Hawaiians will do their talking. The United States will then have put itself on record as wanting the Hawaiian Islands, whereupon the position of the Dole Government will be: "If you want us, you must come to our terms."

As an evidence of the manner in which the scheme is worked, it will be noted that none of the Hawaiian planters has signed contracts with white laborers, although it has been nearly three months since Commissioner Fitzgerald of California returned from his three weeks' tour of inspection. White labor, once a live campaign issue, has been suddenly dropped and great stress is placed on the "warlike attitude of Japan." Thus popular attention has been turned from Hawaii's local affairs—matters of great moment when contemplating the acceptance of Hawaii as American territory—to Japan jingoes and their desire to control the Pacific.

Plans for More Asiatics.

Whether the Administration is aware of the scheme to hold and increase Hawaii's Asiatic population and is a partner in crime with the Hawaiians is not known. There is no doubt, however, that the plans are well laid on the Hawaiian end, and will materialize as President McKinley's treaty approaches the goal of Senatorial approval.

Hawaii is an independent State, and is under no obligations to accept the treaty exactly as drawn by this Government. The Hawaiian Senate, which has the last "say so" on the adoption of the treaty, is controlled by Hawaiian sugar planters, and Hawaiian sugar planters have no love for the "expensive white labor." The slave labor "nigger" in the Hawaiian wood-pile has orders to lay low for the present. If he is forced to show his head it is painted white, and the nigger shouts "white labor forever." But those in close touch with the situation well know that this white coloring is nothing but whitewash, and the true character of the individual will be exposed when the time comes for the Dole Cabinet and the planters' Senate to give the final opinion on the conditions under which annexation shall be consummated.

It is understood that several Senators whose votes on the treaty are placed in the doubtful list have had an inkling of the way things are going, and are quietly ferreting out the direction of some of the undercurrents.

Minister Cooper's Opinions.

The true attitude of the Hawaiian Government on the Asiatic labor question is outlined in the following interview, which was prepared by H. E. Cooper, Minister of Foreign Affairs, soon after his arrival from his American trip last December. This interview was prepared for the Honolulu papers, but when submitted to President Dole and his Cabinet it was put down as "untimely," and therefore was not allowed to be published. The interview was taken down by the Government stenographer, so there can be no doubt of its authenticity:

"There are crises in the lives of men as well as in the lives of nations," said Minister Cooper to a reporter, "and I feel that we have been soaring long enough, and that it is time to come down and declare ourselves on the subject of annexation. Of course, as long as I am in Mr. Dole's Cabinet I must conform my views to his policy. At the same time if my opinions are objected to I am ready to get out.

Industries Require Cheap Labor.

"Personally, I would not agree to annexation of the islands except upon conditions which would be favorable to us in respect to our labor. I may be opposed in this view, but our industries require cheap labor, and I do not believe we should adopt a measure which would mean suicide to those industries.

"There are some friends of the Government here who have such confidence that they are willing to leave all matters of detail entirely to the United States; in this I cannot agree, because I am of the opinion that the nearer we are to an independent Government the better for the people of Hawaii. With the friends of the Government of Hawaii in the United States, there is no objection to this plan. I talked with Senator Morgan on the subject, and he, as an American, is strongly in favor of annexation, but he laughingly remarked that 'as a Hawaiian I would be opposed to it.' The Senator is the only person I talked with who seemed to favor a protectorate. He advanced the opinion that with a protectorate, with the condition that Pearl Harbor is ceded to the United States, and a half million dollars or even more spent in providing a coaling station, there would be no danger of any other Government interfering with us; he believes that the American flag floating at Pearl City will give the Hawaiian Islands all the protection necessary.

Neither a State Nor a Territory.

"I told the people with whom I talked that we did not expect to be admitted as a State, nor did I consider it just to us to be taken over by the United States as a Territory. I mean by that that the term Territory would be misleading. We want admission under conditions most favorable to us. I do not believe that our National or local Government should be interfered with, because we know best what is best for the people.

Senators Gave Their Views.

"Some United States Senators believe that the quickest and best way to accomplish annexation on terms most favorable to Hawaii will be by the reintroduction of the treaty of 1893. But the conditions of that treaty are not, however, such as I could agree to to-day, because by it we give away everything. I think, and our friends over there think, that the terms of that treaty can be changed after its introduction in the Senate. You will remember that nothing was ever done with it; it was simply withdrawn from the Senate in the early part of the Cleveland Administration, and may be sent back and acted upon at any time.

"I was assured in Washington that if the treaty was presented to the Senate it would not be made a party measure, but would pass by a two-thirds vote. The impression I gained by my intercourse with the Senators was that the matter will be brought up in the special session of Congress, to be called after the new Administration goes in."

Thinks Annexation Near.

Replying to the question as to whether he returned from Washington impressed with the idea that annexation would take place in the near future, Minister Cooper replied rather emphatically:

"Assuredly yes! It is now or never, and everything points to that among our friends over there. Of course, I did not talk to men who are recognized as the enemies to Hawaii or to the annexation cause, but there is really not enough opposition to prevent it. From the standpoint of the people of the United States, it is best that the islands should be annexed, but many of the citizens are of the same opinion as Senator Morgan—as Hawaiians they would prefer to be independent. This being the case, so long as the people here are anxious for annexation, it is my opinion that there will be very little opposition to annexation on terms manifestly favorable to us here.

Cleveland and McKinley Talked.

"During my visit to President Cleveland the subject of annexation was not touched upon. The call was a purely social one, and neither of us talked politics. I was impressed with the man, and believe he is sincere in his convictions. Nor can I say that annexation was made the subject of conversation when I called on Major McKinley at his home in Canton. He seemed sufficiently interested in the islands to ask a great many questions about them, and I was pleased to answer them. Of course, he gave me no assurance that the matter of annexation would be brought up and disposed of at the special session. I don't see how he could, but you know the position of the Republican Party on this question, and you can draw your inferences from the fact that a Hawaiian plank was inserted in the platform upon which Major McKinley was nominated and elected. As to the matter of taking a plebicite, the only time it was mentioned was during a conversation I was having with some Senators. I said to them: 'Suppose a plebicite is taken down there as between annexation to the United States or Great Britain, and being free to the people, the result would be that Great Britain was chosen as the Government of which we would become a part. What would you action be then?' The opinion was unanimously against it, and I have no idea that a plebicite will be taken."

FELLED WITH A BRICK.

Francis Boyle Probably Fatally Hurts James McGuire, a Boy Who Had Teased Him.

James McGuire, fifteen years old, of 235 Monroe Street, was hit on the head yesterday afternoon with a brick thrown by a drunken man, and it is feared his skull is fractured.

With other boys, McGuire was playing in a vacant lot at 226 Monroe Street. They discovered Francis Boyle, who used to live at 56 Gouverneur Street, but now living on Tillary Street, Brooklyn, asleep in the lot. The boys got a straw and tickled the sleeping man's ear and otherwise annoyed him. He jumped up in a rage, picked up a brick, and threw it at the nearest boy. It hit McGuire and felled him.

Boyle ran into Griffin's saloon, which has a door opening into the lot. Mrs. McGuire, the injured boy's mother, saw the assault, and she ran into the street. She paid no attention to her boy, who was lying on the ground with the blood oozing from the gash in his head, and surrounded by his playmates.

Mrs. McGuire only thought of vengeance. She stood out in the street with a brick in either hand guarding, as she supposed, all the avenues of escape from the saloon. At the same time she called loudly for the police. Policeman Mallander searched the saloon, but Boyle was gone, he having been smuggled out by friends. The boy was taken to Gouverneur Hospital. It is feared that he will die.

WATERSPOUTS OFF CLEVELAND.

Two Strike the Shore with Great Force, Doing Considerable Damage.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 12.—A strange phenomenon was seen by residents of this city at about 8 o'clock this morning. Five dark and enormous waterspouts appeared far out in the lake moving in an easterly direction. One of these whirling waterspouts went traversing the distance from the western horizon, where they were first sighted by the lookout at the life saving station, to the eastern horizon, where it finally disappeared or struck the shore, in fifteen minutes.

Two struck the shore near the foot of Willson Avenue, while the other three pursued their easterly course down the lake. The largest spout struck at the foot of Coe Street with terrible force. The large gate of the Avery Stamping Company was twisted from its hinges and the large timbers scattered in every direction. The shipping department of this plant is now being repaired, and a large section of the roof was taken off.

A box car on the track at the side of the shipping house was drawn sixty feet one way on the track, and then blown to the end of the track in the opposite direction. Windows were broken, and several large sections of the roofs of surrounding sheds were blown off. Then the force of the whirlwind, for such it was, seemed to spend itself.

The path seemed to be about 500 feet in width, and pursued a southeasterly course through the city. No one was injured.

EDISON IRON PROCESS.

EASTON, Penn., Aug. 12.—For several weeks 400 men have been at work at West Portal, a Jersey hamlet twenty miles below Easton, on the line of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, but it was not publicly known until yesterday for whom the work was being done. It is learned that the Edison Concentrating Company, at the head of which is Thomas A. Edison, is erecting a stone building 100 by 500 feet in size and five stories high in which iron ore will be separated from the rock and dirt by Edison's process. The building will be completed in a few months.

The company has purchased 1,000 acres of mountain land near West Portal, in which are deposits of iron ore. Men are now building roads from all parts of the mountain to the building site. When the works are in operation several hundred men will be employed.

DOUBLE TRAGEDY NEAR TOLEDO.

One Girl Shoots Another and then Commits Suicide.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. 12.—A lot of farmers who had pooled their work of threshing were just sitting down to supper last evening at Samuel Meek's farm house. Two young women, Jennie Myers and Maude Young, said they would go into the next room and wait until the second table.

Suddenly a shot rang out, and the Young girl screamed that she had shot the other one, who was found apparently dying. While the people were working with her another report was heard, and the one who had done the shooting died in a few minutes from a self-inflicted wound in the forehead. No one saw the tragedy or can tell how it happened. The other girl will die before morning.

Almost Buried in a Trench.

A force of Harlem firemen had a lively time yesterday afternoon digging Luigi Paggilo, thirty-one years old, of 341 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, out of a trench in which he had been almost buried by the fall of an embankment. The man is employed by Dunn & Co. of East Sixty-eighth Street, contractors, who are digging the trench, at Manhattan Street and Twelfth Avenue, for a building. John Pinder, the foreman, sent him down into it to make ready for the shoring. When he got to the bottom dirt began to fall in about half way from the top. He screamed and tried to get to a ladder, but it was too late, as an avalanche of earth quickly caved in and buried him up to the neck. A policeman sent out an ambulance call, and also a fire call. The firemen got there after the bystanders had made some ineffectual efforts to help the man, and dug him out, amid the cheers of the crowd. He was taken to the Manhattan Hospital, suffering from a bad scalp wound and internal injuries.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Gen. Samuel McGowan.

Gen. Samuel McGowan, of McGovern's Brigade of the Confederate Army, which occupied and fought in the famous "bloody angle" at Spottsylvania Court House, Va., May 12, 1864, and was otherwise conspicuous in the Virginia campaigns, died at his home in Abbeville, S. C., on Monday, aged seventy-eight. He was a born fighter, of Scotch-Irish stock, and was a native of Laurens County, S. C. He volunteered as a private for the Mexican war, and was promoted to the rank of Captain, his gallantry having been officially mentioned on several occasions. After his return to South Carolina he practiced law at Abbeville and took active interest in politics and the State militia. He was one of the principals in a duel which attracted much attention at the time, having fought "Fighting Jack" Cunningham with rifles at close range. In this encounter Gen. McGowan was wounded, the bullet cutting his scalp across the back of his head to the bone. He was for twelve years a member of the South Carolina House of Representatives. He was given command of one of the first brigades organized in his State, and served under Beauregard in the capture of Fort Sumter. He was severely wounded in the battles of Cold Harbor, Second Manassas, Chancellorsville, and Spottsylvania Court House, and slightly hurt in several other engagements. He himself did not know exactly how many times he had been shot. He was a member of the Reconstruction Convention in South Carolina in 1865, and was elected to Congress, but, with the other Representatives of the State, was refused admission. After the Democrats captured the State Government he was elected, in 1879, a Justice of the State Supreme Court. He held this place until December, 1893, when he was defeated for re-election by the Tillman Legislature.

Frederick W. Ricord.

Frederick W. Ricord, ex-Mayor of Newark, and at the time of his death librarian of the New Jersey Historical Society, died yesterday at his residence in Newark. He was in his seventy-eighth year. The deceased is survived by a widow, a son, Dr. Philippe Ricord, and three daughters.

Mr. Ricord was born Oct. 7, 1819, on the Island of Guadaloupe, while his parents were sojourning there. He was a graduate of Rutgers College, and originally chose the law as his profession, but soon abandoned it to become a school teacher. In 1849 he was chosen librarian of the Newark Library Association, and he filled the position for twenty years, serving also during sixteen of these years as a member of the Board of Education in Newark. He was afterward appointed State Superintendent of Schools, which office he held for four years. In 1865 he was elected Sheriff of Essex County, and was twice re-elected, the term being only one year. He was elected Mayor of Newark in 1869, and re-elected two years later. Next he was called to serve in the Common Pleas Court as Lay Judge, and later was selected as librarian of the New Jersey Historical Society, which position he filled at the time of his death.

Mr. Ricord wrote and published many works, including an English grammar, a History of Rome, a Life of Mme. de Longueville, from the French of Cousin; "The Henricade," from the French of Voltaire, and "English Songs from Foreign Tongues," comprising translations from several languages.

Mr. Ricord's paternal grandfather was a prominent and wealthy Frenchman, who, after the fall of the Girondists in 1794, and during the horrors that succeeded the accession of Robespierre, was proscribed. He escaped to this country, and in 1798 settled in Baltimore.

Prof. Anson B. Guilford.

Prof. Anson B. Guilford, Principal of Public School No. 7 of Jersey City, died in Paris, France, last Tuesday from typhoid fever. The body will be sent home for interment. Prof. Guilford left Jersey City on June 30, intending to go through Europe on a bicycle while Mrs. Guilford and her three daughters went to Martha's Vinyard, Mass., for the Summer. Prof. Guilford was born in Massachusetts forty-five years ago. He was educated in the public schools and graduated from the State Normal School. He was at one time Principal of a school at Union Hill and was appointed to the Jersey school May 1, 1885. He was well known as a writer on school questions and was regarded as an authority on such subjects. His school was regarded as one of the best in the city. The Board of Education last night adopted resolutions of regret.

Obituary Notes.

PHILIP KERN, a wealthy coffee planter of San Salvador, died in California on Wednesday. He was one of the best-known coffee planters in Central America, and was worth over $5,000,000.

FUNERAL OF WM. R. ROBERTS.

Death Caused by Paralysis—Formerly President of Fenian Brotherhood —Later Minister to Chile.

The funeral of William R. Roberts was held yesterday afternoon from the undertaking establishment of Herman & Luttinger, 458 Fourth Avenue. The arrangements had been made to have the interment Wednesday afternoon, but it was found that the cemetery authorities required twenty-four hours' notice before allowing a grave to be opened, and, as this had not been done, the funeral was delayed until yesterday.

Mr. Roberts died on Monday, at Bellevue Hospital, in the sixty-seventh year of his age. He was attended only by the nurses of the place, and his funeral cortège yesterday consisted only of the hearse and two carriages. The mourners consisted of Mrs. Roberts, her sister, Mrs. Mary Maguire; Mrs. James F. Roberts, and C. M. Siebert, who was Secretary of the legation when Mr. Roberts was Minister to Chile. There was no display or ceremony. The body was followed by the two carriages to Calvary Cemetery, and the burial was speedily made.

Mr. Roberts came to America from Ireland, and as a youth worked with A. T. Stewart. Later he went in business at 252 Bowery, and made a fortune, which slipped away from him in the panic of 1873. In 1865 he was elected President of the Fenian Brotherhood and supported the invasion of Canada the next year. He was arrested for his part in this proceeding and lodged for a time in Ludlow Street Jail.

Mr. Roberts was twice elected to Congress, was a member of the

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

DOUGLAS & JONES
Members New York Stock Exchange.
ESTABLISHED 1886.
24 Broad Street, New York City.
The attention of the public is called to our
"ODD LOT" DEPARTMENT.
Fractional lots of all the active stocks bought and sold on the
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
at the "market price" of 100 share lots, either for cash or on margin.
Daily Market Letter on Application.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.
11, 13, 15 & 17 Broad St.
Members:
N. Y. Stock Exchange, N. Y. Cotton Exchange,
N. Y. Produce Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade.
Orders executed at any of the above Exchanges for Investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposit accounts, subject to check at sight. Act as Fiscal Agents for Corporations and for Estate Investments.
Branch Offices: 202 FIFTH AVE., cor. 25th St. 487 BROADWAY, Silk Exge Bldg. 87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Exge. 20 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

First Mortgage 6 Per Cent. Gold Bonds
OF THE
Los Angeles Traction Company.
Earnings more than double the Interest Charge.
Price and full information on application.
ALSO
High Class Gas Bonds and Stocks.
Emerson McMillin & Co., Bankers.
40 Wall Street.

GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
37 William St., 208 Montague St.,
New York City. Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

HAVEN & STOUT
Members New York Stock Exchange.
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall.
Margin Accounts. Investment Securities.
Telephone, Nos. 3157 and 3158 Cortlandt.

FINANCIAL.

CERTIFICATES OF INTEREST
in respect of
UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY
Six Per Cent. Gold Collateral Trust Notes.
23 WALL STREET.
NEW YORK, Aug. 2, 1897.
To Holders of the above Certificates:
Pursuant to the provisions of the Note Holders' agreement dated February 15, 1897, we shall be prepared to make payment on August 16, 1897, of five per cent. (5%) on account of the principal of the above certificates, upon presentation thereof and suitable stamping or indorsement thereon at our office, No. 23 Wall Street, New York, or, at the option of certificate holders, at the office of Jacob C. Rogers, 43 State Street, Boston. Interest will cease in respect of the amount so payable on the certificates on August 16, 1897.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Depositaries.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 20th, 1897.
GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA R. R. CO.
7 PER CENT. BONDS
MATURING OCTOBER 1ST, 1899.
Holders of the above Bonds are advised that, until further notice, they can have such Bonds extended at 4½ per cent. to July 1, 1941, upon the payment of $30 per $1,000 Bond.
Bondholders desiring to avail themselves of this privilege should forward their Bonds with all unmatured coupons attached and a cheque for the amount charged for extension to the undersigned, from whom any further information desired can be obtained.
ROBT. W. SMITH, Treasurer.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
Second Mortgage
Bondholders are requested to deposit their Bonds, in accordance with an agreement of this date, with Messrs. I. & S. Wormser, Mills Building, New York, with a view to the protection of their interests in the proposed reorganization of the Madison Square Garden Company. A payment of One Per Cent. at time of deposit is required for necessary expenses.
ISIDOR WORMSER,
CHARLES T. HARBECK,
JOHN S. TILNEY.
New York, August 9th, 1897.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
NEW YORK & ONTARIO LAND COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, DATED JANUARY 4TH, 1890.
The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above Company, dated January 4th, 1890, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above described bonds at a rate not to exceed 110 ¾ and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of three thousand nine hundred and forty-six 26-100 dollars ($3,946.26.) The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York, in New York City, at twelve o'clock noon, on the 17th day of August, 1897.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

C. J. Hudson & Co
MEMBERS N.Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
36 WALL ST.
DEAL IN
Wool Exchange Stock
Also miscellaneous securities not quoted on the New York Stock Exchange.
Private wire to Chicago and St. Louis.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market strong.

"There is every indication that London will begin buying American securities largely if the present market strength is maintained for any further considerable time."

The foregoing statement came from London yesterday in a cable dispatch to one of Wall Street's most important banking houses. It is significant. When what it suggests comes to be true the present security market activity will be vastly augmented, and on this account there are earnest anticipations of this prophecy's realization.

Yet Wall Street's business is not waiting, dependent for sustenance, upon any such help. The present market, healthful, stalwart, presses forward with a magnificent independence of European influences. At the start this market improvement was opposed by London, and day by day as activity has increased and market values strengthened the European opposition has continued. London has sold long stocks until London is practically bare of American security investments. Berlin and Amsterdam were similarly against this market's development. They have more than held aloof—they have sneered; they have backed up their sneers by sales of stocks short. And to-day in Europe there is not a financial centre without a substantial short interest in American security stocks.

Upon none of this prejudiced selling has there been any yield of profit. Fashions involving continual financial losses are fashions which are found to-day.

There can be no doubt of the reality of the indications that Europe is finally getting ready to swing round to the side of stock-market sanity. Waiting for our market to collapse has provided only disappointment with penalties. The cable dispatch we quote has much more than passing significance:

"There is every indication that London will begin buying American securities largely if the present market strength is maintained for any further considerable time."

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Yesterday's market was in its character but a practical repetition of the markets of recent days preceding. Some of the lesser talent of the Stock Exchange nagged away at quotations, some bulls of weak confidence let long stocks go; but, over and above all other influences was resolute buying by the public. Railway earnings without exception were inspiriting. Wheat was buoyant. Export demands for breadstuffs were record-breaking. Practically every new development had something in it to beget business confidence.

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As lattely forecast in this column, the market in its broadening tendencies is embracing many securities which have been depressed for a long time past for the reason chiefly that there have been no normal markets for them.

Wall Street veterans who recall the magnificent records made in the buoyant times beginning in 1879 bear nothing more clearly in mind than that great fortunes were then accumulated through the purchases of stocks which rose from the zero point to premiums beyond par.

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Government bonds were firm. There were sales of $1,000 4s, 1907, coupon, at 112; $5,000 5s, coupon, at 113⅝, and $5,000 2s, registered at 98½.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sug. Refs.	⅝	Laclede Gas pf.	3⅜
Am. Tel. & Cable	1¼	Long Island	¾
Am. Spir.	1¼	Mo., K. & T. pf.	½
Ann Arbor pf.	4	Mobile & Ohio	3½
Balt. & Ohio	3⅜	Nat. Linseed Oil	3½
B. & O. S. W.	¾	Nat. Starch 2d pf.	6¾
Brook. Elevated	⅞	Nor. & Western pf.	⅞
Brunswick Co.	1½	Nor. & Western pf.	½
Buff., R. & P. pf.	2½	North American	½
Central Pacific	2¼	Nor. Pacific	¾
Chi. & Alton	2	Nor. Pacific pf.	½
C., B. & Q.	⅝	Pacific Mail	1¼
Chicago Gas	1	Peo., D. & Ev.	½
Ch., Ind. & Louis. pf.	½	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	½
Ch. & Northwest. pf.	1	Quicksilver	1
C., R. I. & Pac.	½	Quicksilver pf.	2½
Col. Coal & I. Dev.	½	Rio Grande West.	2¼
Col. C. & I., Dev. pf.	2	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	¾
Col., H. V. & Tol.	1¼	St. L. & San Fran.	1¼
Del. & H.	⅝	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1½
Erie 2d pf.	¾	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1¾
Evans. & T. H.	1½	St. L. Southwest.	½
Evans. & T. H. pf.	1	Texas Pacific	1
Ft. W. & D. C.	a. ½	Union Pacific	1¼
Gt. Northern pf.	1½	U. P. Den. & Gulf.	2⅝
Green Bay & West.	10	U. S. Rubber	1⅛
G. Bay & W. deb. b.	2⅜	U. S. Rubber pf.	1¼
Iowa Central	¾	Wabash	½
Iowa Central pf.	¾	Wabash pf.	½
Kan. & Michigan	½	Wheel. & L. E. pf.	1⅛
Keokuk & D. M.	½	Wis. Central	⅝
Keokuk & D. M. pf.	3		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Tobacco pf.	1	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	⅝
Ch. Gt. Western	⅝	National Starch	1
Del., Lack. & W.	¾	N. Y. Central	½
Ill. Steel Co.	3	Or. R. & Nav. pf.	1
Laclede Gas	⅝	Pitts. & West. pf.	12
L. E. & W. pf.	½	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	⅞
Mex. Central	⅝		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Central of Ga. 2d in.	1	Stand. R. & T. 6s.	1¼
C., B. & Q. con.	1¼	T., St. L. & K. C. 1st	
E. T., Va. & Ga. con.	1	t. f.	1
Kan. Pac. con., t. r.	1¼	U. Pac. ext. s. f. 8s	
Long Island 4s	2	t. f.	1
Mobile & Ohio gen.	1¼	Wabash 2d	1
Peo. & East. 1st	2	Wabash deb. b.	1¾

Bonds Declined.

Det. Gas Co. 5s	1
Det. M. & M. land. gr.	1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2@2½ per cent. for sixty days, 2¼@3 per cent. for ninety days, 3 per cent. for four months, 3½ per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½@3¾ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3⅝@4¼ per cent. for first-class single names, and 4¼@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $121,420,146; balances, $5,814,813; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $817,437.

Money on call in London, ¾ per cent. Discount in the open market, 1½ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market weak. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.84½ for sixty days, and at $4.86½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.83⅝@$4.84 for sixty-day bills, $4.85⅝@$4.85½ for demand, $4.85¾@$4.85⅞ for cable transfers, and $4.83@$4.83½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.20 for long and 5.18⅛ for short, reichsmarks at 94¾ and 95¼, and guilders at 40¼ and 40⅝.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—20c discount. Boston—5c premium to par. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium. telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c discount. St. Louis—75@50c discount.

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The New York money market was again rather inactive yesterday. In the call department the bulk of the loans were made at 1 per cent., although some of them, where either the collateral was not of the choicest or where the amount borrowed was small, were made at 1¼ and 1½ per cent. Commercial paper was again dull, the demand falling off somewhat and the supply of choice indorsements also showing some shrinkage. The improved demand for time money continues, although the offerings in that department are so liberal that this improvement makes but little impression upon the market.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Reading, ¾, to 14½; Atchison, ⅝, to 16; Louisville and Nashville, ¼, to 63⅛, and St. Paul, ⅛, to 96¾. Declined—Canadian Pacific, 1, to 73⅞; New York Central, ⅝, to 110; Illinois Central, ⅛, to 106½; Erie, ⅛, to 18⅛, and do first preferred, ⅛, to 43½. British Consols were firm at 112½ for both money and the account.

The Bank of England rate of discount was unchanged at 2 per cent. The weekly statement of the bank shows the following changes: Total reserve increased £120,000, circulation decreased £487,000; bullion decreased £336,778, other securities decreased £1,144,000, other deposits decreased £731,000; public deposits decreased £284,000, notes reserve increased £18,000; Government securities unchanged. The proportion of reserve to liability, which last week was 44.90 per cent., is now 51.22 per cent., as compared with an advance from 58.54 per cent. to 58.76 per cent. in the corresponding period of last year. The bank lost £5,000 on balance.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows notes in circulation decreased 64,900,000f, Treasury accounts current increased 17,775,000f, gold on hand increased 9,200,000f, bills discounted decreased 33,150,000f, silver on hand increased 250,000f. In Paris, rentes declined 15c to 105f 7½c. Exchange on London, 25f 16½c.

Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 193.30, and in Rome at 105.20. In Berlin, exchange on London, 20 marks 37½ pfennigs.

CONFIDENCE IN THE WEST.

The activity and strength which have developed in Union Pacific and Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf stocks during the last few days have drawn Wall Street's attention to the western part of the country more effectively than any recent news from that quarter. The excellent showing made by the Union Pacific in its latest report, and, in fact, the increases in the earnings of the various roads of that section, are practical evidences of the improvement in business in that part of the country. And the excellent crop prospects, to which Wall Street is now paying so much attention, promise far better things for these roads in the immediate future.

Mr. Oliver W. Mink, one of the Directors of the Union Pacific system, talked yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES regarding Western business conditions. Mr. Mink is most enthusiastic, and looks for great improvement throughout the Western and Southwestern country. Mr. Mink said:

"The large crops and the present prospects of high prices for them are, of course, chiefly responsible for the improvement already shown out in the Union Pacific territory and for the better feeling which now exists among the people of that section. Business there has already improved—not only in the more important lines, but in general trade. The miscellaneous traffic of the Union Pacific has grown to a very fair volume already, and I suppose it is so with all the other roads in our territory.

"From my advices, I should say that Western conditions at the present time are excellent. The farmers are going to have plenty of grain to sell, and they have every reason to expect for it high prices, and consequently greater profits than they have known for years. And these profits will be quickly put into circulation. People of the West have been poor for so long that they have allowed many necessities to go unprovided. There has been a sheer lack of ability to supply them. When they do get money they will quickly put it into circulation again, and general business will improve accordingly. There is a lot of merchandise needed in the West—merchandise which will be greatly in demand just as soon as the people are able to buy it.

"I am speaking now of that part of the country through which our own Union Pacific Road runs. And you must remember that there are other territories in which the production of grain is very much larger than in ours, and where that class of traffic will be correspondingly larger. But, nevertheless, we will get our full share of the benefits of this unusually large crop. And we will get our full share of the general improvement in business that is to develop in all parts of the country.

"In my opinion, the railroads of the West will show steadv gains in earnings for a long while to come. They will all do a better business, and those of the Southwest will, I think, do particularly well. The southern part of our territory is full of promise of improvement. The Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf will, I think, also do very much better in the coming few months. Only recently I talked with the manager of that road, Frank Trumbull, and he is particularly enthusiastic over the outlook.

"One of the most remarkable features in the Western situation is the change of sentiment. I have just returned from a trip as far west as Omaha, and I was surprised at the confidence in the coming of better times and the generally hopeful feeling among the business men of that part of the country. They have not acquired that wild enthusiasm which seems to be prevalent in the East, but they are confident of a steady growth and expansion of business and a steady progress toward prosperity. And I am inclined to share with them in such views. I look for a growing improvement in trade, and a generally active business period which will be marked by its steady expansion and betterment."

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Union Pacific Stocks Buoyant.

Union Pacific was more largely traded in than any other railway stock in yesterday's market, transactions in it approximating 60,000 shares. Having closed at $12 a share on Wednesday, it opened in yesterday's market with the trading in it much excited, the first figures on the Stock Exchange tape being over a full point apart. It sold as high as 14⅝, closing between 13 and 14, with a net gain of over a point for the day. Certain politicians of national consequence are credited with interests in the Union Pacific's new stock market strength. What is of more importance, however, is the fact that capitalists (already having large investments in the property) are known to have been lately adding largely to their holdings.

The lesser Union Pacific property (Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf) was more largely traded in yesterday than for a long time past, over 16,000 shares being bought. An advance of over two points was scored. Friends of the Denver and Gulf are enthusiastic over the wonderful recuperative power it has been showing. Earnings are increasing at the rate of $10,000 a week.

Though Wall Street has generally regarded the Denver and Gulf as a small property, it embraces about 1,000 miles of road, and its lines are in a territory which is, this year, certain to be conspicuous because of business improvement and crowding traffic. Quotations for Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf stock formerly ranged at three or four times its present price. As long ago as 1890 it had a market in Wall Street around $40 a share.

WHY TOBACCO IS STRONG.

New financial interests in the American Tobacco Company are said to have had prepared for them a thorough audit of the company's affairs.

It is stated upon authority that the property has no floating debt whatever. No paper of its own is outstanding, and it is not obligated directly or indirectly in any financial account for anybody else.

With facts like these understood, it is hardly probable, say believers in the property, that the company's stock (paying regular 8 per cent. annual dividends in addition to accumulating a surplus) can long remain in the market around present prices.

IMPROVEMENT IN THE SOUTH.

The increased earnings of the Southern railroads are showing conclusively the improvement in the business of that section. Yesterday, among the earnings for the first week of August which were given out, there were those of the Southern Railway, Louisville and Nashville, and Chesapeake and Ohio. All three are Southern roads, the two former purely so, and the latter to a lesser extent. All three of these roads showed substantially increased earnings.

Southern Railway increased $33,500 for the week, or about 10 per cent. Louisville and Nashville increased nearly $62,000, or almost 20 per cent. Chesapeake and Ohio increased $42,000, or over 20 per cent.

Weekly increases at these rates are certainly illustrative of business expansion in the South.

BOTH SIDES WAITING.

The Gould stocks were all inactive yesterday, but, despite this, they exhibited much firmness. The transactions in Manhattan dwindled to less than 3,000 shares. There was no weakness in the stock, however, and the tape seemed to bear out what a member of the pool said to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"Both camps are quiet. The shorts are doing nothing, and consequently we are lying low. As long as they make no effort to cover we will do nothing. We have decided that such a course will be more profitable than if we were to go in and put the stock up by aggressively buying it. As soon as the shorts start to buy, however, you will see the fur fly."

Western Union was dealt in only to the extent of 14,000 shares, while the transactions in Missouri Pacific aggregated about 6,500 shares. Both stocks were firm, however, closing with fractional gains for the day.

A NEW CONUNDRUM.

Wall Street was surprised yesterday by a sudden burst of activity in Atlantic and Pacific stock. Six thousand shares were traded in, and most of the stock seemed to be taken by a foreign banking house whose recent purchases of the stock, although on a smaller scale, have attracted attention. When this activity on their part was first noticed, the Street seemed to think it a joke, and indeed that still seems to be the general opinion. No one appears to know for whom the buying can be.

WISDOM.

Union Pacific, whose purchasers buy into an assessment larger than the value of the stock, has risen five or six points this week. —New York Evening Post.

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Of course, such stocks are perfectly worthless rubbish.—New York Evening Post.

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Union Pacific was bought by interests connected with the reorganization. These interests were also active in trading in the new preferred stock at 50, when issued, indicating confidence on their part that the reorganization will be carried through rapidly.—New York Evening Post.

TWO BIDDERS COMPETING.

There are intimations that the plans of Russell Sage and George J. Gould to acquire the Brooklyn Elevated Railway may fall through. It leaked out yesterday that the controllers of the Brooklyn Elevated have two strings to their bow. In addition to the bid made in the interest of the Manhattan Company, it develops that the Brooklyn rapid-transit syndicate are after the property. The bid made by the Manhattan is said to have been raised by the Brooklyn rapid-transit people.

LOW-PRICED STOCKS OF 1877.

"Recollection of the great advance in the low-priced shares from 1877 to 1881 and the large profits made by those who bought them in the former year and 'put them away,' has naturally directed attention to the possibilities of the low-priced shares of 1897." So says The Daily Stockholder, adding:

"St. Paul and Northwest were despised twenty years ago. They were under 20 with, according to the general belief, nothing ahead of them but obliteration.

"Lake Shore was away under 60 and apparently for good. Jersey Central sold at 6 with $10 assessment paid in. Lackawanna was also in the dumps. All this in 1877.

"However, notwithstanding the general pessimism of that year there were forehanded men who when the outlook changed for the better by reason of crops and earning prospects bought heavily of—what? The gilt-edged dividend payers? No, they laid in blocks of the stocks that no one wanted. Men like Keene, Osborn, and Cammack bought such stocks as St. Paul and Northwest and made fortunes, and as an instance of their resulting profits in these and other stocks it may be stated that the last mentioned operator on 20,000 shares of Lake Shore bought under 50, made, in the course of three or four years, a clean $1,250,000."

THE ERIE ISSUES.

A prominent New Street house, with influential European connections, is said to have purchased $1,000,000 of Erie general liens. The last financial statement of the Erie Railroad Company showed that the interest on the bonds was more than earned; in fact, that about 1 per cent. was earned upon the first preferred stock, which is now selling around 42. It is admitted that the anthracite coal trade promises improvement, and this commodity contributes largely to Erie's traffic. The revival of business throughout the country also will benefit the trunk lines very materially, and it is therefore confidently expected that the Erie Railroad will show very large earnings within the next twelve months. It is a matter of knowledge, not of rumor, that important orders are in the market, around current prices.—New York News Bureau.

ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERY.

Says a gentleman identified with the Electric Storage Battery Company, in pointing to the increased use of the storage battery for railway propulsion:

"The City of Berlin, Germany, after an exhaustive trial of all the known systems of street traction, has adopted storage batteries exclusively for all of its city lines. The suburbs continue to be operated by trolley, but each trolley car has also a full complement of storage batteries, which are charged from the trolley wire while the cars are in motion. In the city limits the propulsion is solely by means of the storage batteries thus charged.

"In the United States the City of Chicago has been the first to introduce storage batteries, the Englewood and Chicago Street Railway Company, operating over twenty-two miles of track with the system. The service is pronounced eminently satisfactorily, not only by the patrons, but also by the investors in the property."

WALL STREET TALK.

The New York Stock Exchange yesterday listed the stock and bonds of the Yerkes Street Railroad Company—West Chicago, it is called. Dealings are authorized in $3,969,000 first mortgage forty-year 5 per cent. currency bonds and $6,031,000 consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, with $13,189,000 stock. Wall Street friends of Mr. Yerkes are promising that he will make the stock active speculatively.

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The activity in the grain markets has attracted much attention among the habitual stock speculators. Wall Street houses with Chicago connections are sending more orders to the Board of Trade than for a long while.

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A dispatch from Philadelphia hints at some sort of a connection shortly to be made between the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Union Traction Company of that city. With the advent of Mr. A. J. Cassatt there will be three Pennsylvania Directors in the Union Traction board.

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Down in the Produce Exchange there is a general belief in great profits to be made on the long side of corn. "Buy corn and wear diamonds," is the catch phrase to be heard all over the floor.

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Mr. Mellen's election to the Presidency of the Northern Pacific was a surprise to Wall Street. Mr. Lamont's selection for second place, however, was generally expected.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 55c bid. No sales.

Commercial price of bar silver, 55⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 42½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 351,073.14 ounces of silver bullion.

Bar silver in London, 25⅝d per ounce.

The following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, as compared with the last four years:

Imports, Jan. 1 to date	$2,435,598
Exports in the same period	28,779,521
Net exports	$26,343,923
Net exports, 1896	30,690,057
Net exports, 1895	17,227,968
Net exports, 1894	71,728,463
Net exports, 1893	43,617,774

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On the Consolidated Exchange 4,700 shares of Brunswick sold at .19@.20, 1,000 Belmont at .15@.17, 100 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.10, 2,000 Fortuna at 10.50, 500 Potosi at .34, 1,000 Pharmacist at .09, and 200 Portland at .65.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	202	205
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	107	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	108
Brooklyn City Railroad	193	194
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	78	80
Brooklyn Elevated, trust receipts	9	9¼
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	104	106
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	106	108
Buffalo Street Railway stock	74	76
Buffalo Street Railway 1st consols	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	174	180
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	113	117
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. R.	180	200
Eighth Avenue Railroad	309	325
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	35	40
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	116	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	66	93
Kings County Traction	46	48
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	100½	102
New Orleans Traction common	7¾	8
New Orleans Traction preferred	24	27
Ninth Avenue Railroad	170	170
Steinway R. R. 6s	114	116
Second Avenue Railroad stock	120	130
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	195	195
Third Avenue Railroad	154	155
Union Ry. 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	106	108
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	17½	19
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	92	95

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	83	84
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106	107
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	95	98
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	75	77
Union Ferry stock	63	64
Union Ferry 5s	104½	105½

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	83	84
Fort Wayne 1st 6s, ex int.	93	96
Indianapolis Gas stock	152	155
Indianapolis Gas 1st	107	109
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	94½	98
Lafayette Gas Company stock	88	90
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	59	61
Logansport & Wabash Valley 6s	75	77
Ohio & Indiana stock	55	60
Ohio & Indiana bonds	72	75

Illuminating Gas.

Columbus Gas	82¼	84
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	79	82
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	21	23
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	74	80
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	101¾	102½
Equitable Gas Co. of N. Y.	200	263
Grand Rapids Gas stock	75	77
Mutual Gas Company of New York	253	263
Madison (Wis.) stock	55	57
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. stock	88	90
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. pf.	116	118
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	113	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	105½	106½
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	35	37
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 5s	96	99
St. Paul Gas stock	48	50
St. Paul Gas bonds	79	82
Standard Gas, New York	124	126
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	131	135
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	114	118
Syracuse Gas stock	27	28
Syracuse Gas 5s	98	100
Western Gas Company, Milwaukee	84½	85
Western Gas Co. bonds, Milwaukee	101½	103

Industrials.

American Bank Note	42	44
American Typefounders'	32	35
Barney & Smith common	12	14
Celluloid Company stock	57	62
Cramps' Shipyard stock	55	62
Glucose subscriptions	130	131
Glucose common, when issued	40	41
Glucose preferred, when issued	83	87
Herring-Hall-Marvin	3	5
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	21	23
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	75	77
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	97	100
Lorillard Company pf.	110	112
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9½	11
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	86
New York Air Brake Company	20	23
New York Biscuit Company	104½	106
Nicaragua Canal Con. new	2	6
Pennsylvania Coal	320	332
Pratt & Whitney	7	10
Standard Oil Trust pf.	55	60
Standard Oil Trust	315	316
Trenton Potteries	12	14
Trenton Potteries pf.	52	54
Union Typewriter	6	7
Union Typewriter 1st	84	88
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	70	74
Wagner Car Company	155	156
Worthington Pump pf.	84	86

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit	97	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	20	30
Central & South American Tel.	120	123
Commercial Cable stock	170	175
Electro-Pneumatic	⅝	⅝
Hudson River Telephone stock	63	66
Iron Steamboat	3½	5
Iron Steamboat 6s	60	65
Madison Square Garden stock	2	5
Madison Square Garden 2d	35	45
Metropolitan L., Chicago, 1st 5s	50	51
New York & New Jersey Telephone	139	141
New York Loan & Imp. stock	40	
Northwestern Telegraph Company	108	112
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	22	22½
Trow Directory pf.	34	39
Wool Exchange	108	110

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—Something of Wall Street's activity was reflected in the trading in local securities. About 5,000 shares changed hands in the morning, and there was more encouragement for the brokers than there had been for some time. Everything except Lake Street was strong. Alley "L," which for a long while had been around 42½, opened at 45 and closed strong at 47. West Chicago opened firm at 108 for account and 107¾ regular. It touched 108⅝ for account and closed at 107¾. Chicago Brewing preferred sold yesterday at 32. It opened to-day at 32½, and sold to 34¼. Metropolitan "L" showed great activity. It opened at 6, and advanced to 7¼, closing at 7. Match sold at 145; one sale of 50 shares, however, only brought 143. Clearing House settlements to-day:

American Strawboard	28¾
C. & Chi., C. & D. Company	65
Chicago Brewing & Malting Company	11
Chicago Brewing & Malting Company pf.	33¼
Chicago Packing & Prov. Company	42
Chicago Packing & Prov. Company pf.	49¾
Chicago City Railway	245
Diamond Match Company of Illinois	143¼
Lake Street Elevated	17¾
Int. Packing Company	19
Int. Packing Company pf.	42
Milwaukee & Chi. Brewing Company	11¼
Milwaukee & Chi. Brewing Company pf.	35
New York Biscuit Company	49½
North, Chicago Street Railway	230½
Street's W. S. Car Line	16½
West. Chicago Street Railway	108¼
Lake Street Elevated trust certfs.	15¼
South Side Elevated Railway	45¾

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 12.—There was considerably more activity in the local market to-day. The trading was also better distributed, but there was an irregularity in the movement of prices that indicated extensive realizing. This was particularly true in Marsden. It opened lower, at 21, and, though it was quickly sent up to 22 on pool buying, the offerings became very heavy, and a reaction to 18½ followed, many stop orders being uncovered. There was a later rally in the stock to 19½, but it was offered at that figure at the close. The feeling on the stock was for the moment inclined to be bearish.

The break in Marsden had influence beyond that stock, the remainder of the industrial list being quite firm, especially American Electric Railway Light, which is being bought on the theory that insiders will take hold shortly and put it up. At present, however, they have no idea of doing this. A prominent bear attempted to raid Metropolitan Traction by offering it down, but buying orders were caught, and the effort was abandoned. There will be some interesting developments in this property within the next week, and, if there is a short interest in the stock uncovered at the time, the public may witness a movement similar to that in Manhattan last Monday. An official announcement of the matter in question is now being prepared, having been decided upon at yesterday's meeting of the board.

Union Traction was again in fair demand until after midday, when it sold off slightly, in company with Philadelphia Traction. The arbitrage stocks were all quite active, as were Choctaw preferred and Lehigh Valley. As a rule, their prices were firm. Bonds were quiet. The market closed somewhat feverish. Closing prices:

	Bid.	Asked.
St. Paul	94½	94¾
Lehigh Valley	31½	31¾
Northern Pacific t. c.	17⅛	17¼
Northern Pacific pf.	50¾	50⅞
Pennsylvania	55¾	55⅞
Reading	13 7-16	13½
Reading 1st pf.	27¼	27⅝
Reading 2d pf.	16½	16 11-16
Philadelphia Traction	73⅝	73¾
Union Traction	11⅞	12
Elec. & P. 4s	73½	73¾
Reading gen. 4s	85	85¼
Baltimore Traction	18	18¼
Electric Storage Battery	27¼	27⅝
Electric

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Aug. 12, 1897.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
19	19¾	525	American Cotton Oil..	19¾	19¾	19½	19½	— ⅝
70	71	150	Am. Cotton Oil pf....	70½	70½	70½	70½	.....
13⅜	14⅛	4,040	American Spirits Mfg.	14	14¼	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
33¼	34	400	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf..	33	34	33	34	.....
146	146¼	65,130	American Sugar Ref..	145¾	148⅝	145¼	146¼	+ ⅞
116¾	117	2,228	Am. Sugar Ref. pf....	116¾	117⅝	116⅝	117⅛	+ ⅛
92½	94½	175	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	+ 1½
93⅜	94	14,713	American Tobacco	94½	95¼	93⅝	93¾	— ¼
113	115	578	American Tobacco pf..	114	114⅞	114	114	—1
14¼	15	1,100	Ann Arbor	14	15¼	14	15¼	+1¼
36	38	3,520	Ann Arbor pf.....	34½	40	34½	37½	+ ½
15½	15¾	6,300	At., T. & S. F.....	15⅜	15⅝	15⅜	15½	+ ⅛
31⅜	31¾	27,629	At., T. & S. F. pf....	31¾	32⅜	31⅜	31⅝	.....
½	⅝	6,000	Atlantic & Pacific ..	½	1½	½	½	.....
15½	16⅛	9,827	Baltimore & Ohio.....	12¾	17	12¾	16	+3⅝
6¼	6¾	2,840	B. & O. Southw. pf....	6	6½	6	6¼	+ ¾
14⅜	15	1,710	Bay State Gas	14¼	14⅜	14¼	14¼	.....
...	...	100	Brooklyn Elevated ...	7½	7½	7½	7½	+7⅛
32	33½	2,640	Brooklyn Rapid Trans.	32¾	32¾	32	32	+ ⅛
2½	2⅝	3,150	Brunswick Co.....	1	2⅝	1	2⅝	+1⅝
60	61	100	Buff., Roch. & P. pf....	60	60	60	60	+2½
55½	55⅝	520	Canada Southern	55¾	55¾	55½	55½	.....
14	15	500	Central Pacific	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ¼
21⅝	21⅞	18,405	Chesapeake & Ohio....	21⅝	22½	21⅝	21⅞	+ ¼
...	...	132	Chicago & Alton.....	160	160	160	160	+ 2
97⅛	97¼	31,510	Chi., Bur. & Quincy..	96¾	98⅛	96¾	97⅛	+ ⅝
102⅜	102⅞	22,240	Chicago Gas	102⅝	103½	102	102⅜	+1
19⅛	19¼	34,910	Chicago Great West..	20	20⅜	19	19⅛	— ⅝
10½	11	250	Chi., Ind. & Louis...	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
31½	32½	605	Chi., Ind. & St. L. pf.	32	32½	32	32½	+ ⅛
94	94⅜	47,968	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul..	94¼	94⅝	94	94⅜	+ ⅛
142½	143¼	250	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf..	142⅜	142⅝	142⅜	142⅝	+ ⅞
120	120⅛	3,120	Chicago & Northw.....	120½	120⅝	120	120	+ 1
164	...	100	Chi. & Northw. pf....	165	165	165	165	+ ½
85¾	85¼	21,235	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac..	85½	86⅜	85¼	85½	+ ½
33½	33¾	4,235	C., C. C. & St. Louis.	33⅝	34	33⅜	33½	.....
1¼	2	200	Col. Coal & Iron, Dev.	1¼	1½	1¼	1½	+ ½
5	6	1,925	Col. C. & I., Dev., pf.	3	5	3	5	+2
19¾	20	200	Colorado Fuel & Iron..	20⅜	20⅜	20	20	.....
7	7½	2,210	C. & H. C., all in. pd..	7½	7⅝	7	7	+1¼
4½	4⅝	5,610	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	3½	4¾	3½	4⅝	.....
86	87	600	Consolidated Ice pf....	86	86½	80	86½	.....
186	190	335	Consolidated Gas Co..	187	188	187	188	.....
119¼	120	550	Delaware & Hudson....	120¼	121½	120¼	120⅝	+ ⅛
162½	163¼	250	Del., Lack. & West...	164	164	163	163	— ¾
12¾	13½	100	Denver & R. G.....	13	13	13	13	.....
46¾	47	300	Denver & R. G. pf....	47¼	47¼	46⅞	46⅞	+ ⅛
13	13½	1,200	D. M. & Ft. Dodge....	12½	13¼	12½	13	+ ⅛
9¾	9¾	100	Duluth, S. S. & A. pf.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	.....
115	116	16	Ed. Elec. Ill. of Brook.	116	116	116	116	.....
17⅞	18⅛	4,942	Erie	18¼	18⅝	17¾	18	— ⅛
42¼	43	5,638	Erie 1st pf.	42½	43½	42½	43	+ ¾
24⅝	25	1,491	Erie 2d pf.	25	25⅝	25	25	+ ¾
26	30	200	Evans & T. H.	28	28	28	28	+1½
41	43	740	Evans. & T. H. pf....	41	41	41	41	.....
11	12	200	Ft. W. & D. C. Sta....	11	11½	11	11½	+ ½
37	37⅛	4,240	General Electric	37½	37⅞	37	37	+ ⅛
...	...	810	Great Northern pf....	124½	125	124½	125	+1½
125	...	100	G. B. & W. A.	40	40	40	40	+10
...	...	925	G. B. & W. deb. B....	6⅞	7	6⅞	7	+2⅜
...	...	200	H. B. Claflin Co.....	91½	91⅝	91⅜	91⅜	.....
107	107¼	2,891	Illinois Central.....	107⅛	107⅝	106¾	106¾	— ¼
42¾	44	175	Illinois Steel Co.....	41	41	41	41	—3
11	11¼	1,300	Iowa Central	11	11¼	11	11¼	+ ⅜
34⅝	35	205	Iowa Central pf.....	34½	34⅞	34½	34⅞	+ ⅛
7⅛	8	800	Kanawha & Michigan.	7	7½	7	7½	+ ⅛
4½	4⅞	100	Keokuk & D. M.....	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
18	20	200	Keokuk & D. M. pf...	18	19	18	19	+3
38	39	410	Laclede Gas	39	39	38	38	— ⅛
92	98	140	Laclede Gas pf.....	93	93	93	93	+8¾
18¾	19	300	Lake Erie & West....	19	19	18¾	18¾	+ ⅛
70	73	200	Lake Erie & West. pf.	73¼	73¼	73¼	73¼	+ ⅛
45	50	200	Long Island.....	46	46	46	46	+ ⅝
61¼	61⅝	15,770	Louisville & Nashville.	61⅝	62¼	61¼	61¼	+ ⅛
104⅝	105	2,775	Manhattan Con	104	105¾	104	104⅝	+ ¼
122	122½	2,300	Metropolitan Traction.	122	122½	121	122½	— ¾
5¾	6	100	Mexican Central	6	6	6	6	— ¾
1⅞	2	700	Mexican National ctfs.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	.....
105½	106¼	130	Michigan Central	106¼	106¾	105	106	+ ⅝
25⅜	26¼	1,800	Minn. & St. Louis....	26	26½	25	26	+ ⅝
87	89	120	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf..	89	89	89	89	+ ¾
57	58	1,000	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf...	55⅞	58	57	58	+ ¼
58	58¼	100	Minnesota Iron.....	58	58	58	58	+ ¼
16¾	16¾	3,020	Mo., Kan. & Texas..	16⅛	16½	16	16⅜	+ ⅛
36⅝	36⅞	5,501	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf..	36⅜	37	36½	36⅝	+ ⅛
28½	28⅝	7,045	Missouri Pacific	28½	29⅜	28½	28⅝	+ ⅛
27⅞	28	3,010	Mobile & Ohio.....	24½	30	24½	28	+3½
36⅜	36½	2,250	National Lead Co.....	36⅜	36⅝	36⅜	36½	— ⅛
104¼	105	155	National Lead Co. pf..	105	105	105	105	.....
19	19½	735	National Linseed Oil..	16	19	16	19	+3½
8	9	100	National Starch	8	8	8	8	—1
28	34	200	National Starch 2d pf.	32	32	32	32	+ ⅛
97	97¼	4,575	New Jersey Central ...	97½	98⅛	96¾	97	+ ⅛
107	107½	3,852	New York Central	107⅜	107⅞	107¼	107¼	— ½
178½	180	21	N. Y., N. H. & H.....	178	178	178	178	.....
15½	16	355	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis.	15⅜	16	15⅜	15⅞	.....
88½	90	41	N. Y. C. & S. L. 2d pf.	40	40	39½	39½	+ ½
17	17⅛	1,550	N. Y., Sus. & West...	17½	17½	17	17	— ¼
37⅞	38¼	2,110	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf..	38⅜	38⅜	38	38	.....
13½	14	935	Norfolk & Western....	14	14¼	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
34½	35¼	1,468	Norfolk & West. pf...	35	35¼	35	35¼	+ ⅛
5¾	6	10,996	North American	6	6	6	6	+ ⅛
17¼	17⅝	14,421	Northern Pacific	16⅝	17⅜	16⅝	17⅜	+ ½
50¼	50⅝	32,131	Northern Pacific pf...	50⅛	51⅝	50½	50⅝	+ ½
17⅛	17⅝	7,056	Ontario & Western...	17⅝	18	17½	17½	.....
65	67	200	Or. R. & Nav. pf.....	65½	65½	65½	65½	—1
23	23⅜	830	Oregon Short Line ...	23½	23⅝	23	23	.....
32⅞	33	15,661	Pacific Mail	31⅞	33½	31⅞	33	+ ½
2¼	2⅝	2,805	Peo., Dec. & Evans...	2½	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
6	7	200	Peoria & Eastern....	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
20½	21¼	6,330	P., C., C. & St. Louis.	20⅝	22½	20⅜	21	+ ¼
59	59½	400	P., C., C. & St. L. pf..	60½	60½	60½	60½	+ ¼
3	10	100	Pitts. & West. pf.....	5	5	5	5	—12
175½	176	310	Pull. Pal. Car Co.....	176	176	176	176	.....
2¼	3	400	Quicksilver	3	3	3	2½	+ ½
10	11	250	Quicksilver pf.....	10	10½	10	10½	+2½
203⅞	207	14,690	Reading	26⅞	27⅜	26¼	26⅞	.....
54½	54⅝	16,520	Reading 1st pf.....	55¼	56	54½	54½	+ ⅜
33½	33½	2,430	Reading 2d pf.....	33	34	33	33⅝	+ ⅛
...	...	200	Rio Grande Western.	22	23¼	22	23¼	+2¼
5⅞	6	1,725	St. J. & G. I.....	5¾	6	5¼	5¾	.....
44½	45	152	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf....	4¼	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅜
13½	14	214	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf....	13	13	13	13	+ ⅛
7⅞	8	7,185	St. L. & San Fran.....	7	9	7	8¼	+1¼
56⅜	57	2,351	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf....	55¾	57¼	55⅝	57	+1¾
22¼	22½	2,346	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf....	21	22¾	21	22¼	+1¾
5¼	5⅞	3,235	St. Louis Southw.....	5⅜	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	+ ⅛
13½	13½	1,984	St. Louis Southw. pf..	13½	13⅝	13¼	13¼	.....
68¼	69	1,720	St. Paul & Omaha.....	69	69¼	68½	68½	+ ¼
20¼	21¼	800	Southern Pacific	20¾	21	20⅝	21	+ ⅝
11¾	11⅞	10,890	Southern Railway	11½	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	.....
35¼	35⅝	10,238	Southern Railway pf..	35½	35⅞	35¼	35½	+ ⅛
8¾	8¾	1,490	Standard R. & T.....	8½	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ¼
29¼	29½	3,695	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	29⅝	29⅞	29	29¼	+ ¼
14	14⅛	17,850	Texas Pacific	13⅞	14⅜	13¾	14	+ ⅛
13⅝	13⅞	56,565	Union Pacific	12½	14⅝	12½	13¼	+2⅝
6⅝	6⅞	17,049	U. S. Denver & Gulf.	4⅝	7⅛	4⅝	6¼	+ ⅛
9	9¼	5,004	United States Leather.	9¼	9⅝	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
67	67¼	3,120	U. S. Leather pf.....	67	67⅞	67	67	— ¼
18¼	19	1,535	United States Rubber.	17¼	18¾	17¼	18	+ ¼
64⅜	65¼	1,010	U. S. Rubber pf.....	65	65	64½	64¾	+ ⅛
7¾	8	1,251	Wabash	7½	8	7½	8	+ ⅛
19	19¼	4,096	Wabash pf.....	19	19⅜	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
93	93⅜	14,351	Western Union Tel....	93¼	93⅞	93	93	+ ⅛
2	2¼	12,748	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	1½	2⅝	1½	2	+ ⅛
8¼	9½	2,900	Wheeling & L. E. pf..	7	10¼	7	8½	+1⅝
3¾	4	755	Wisconsin Central	4	4⅜	3¾	4	+ ⅛
Sales.....		758,346						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	97½	...	Cleve. & Pitts	168	...	1st pf.	75	80
4s, r., 1907	111⅞	112¼	C., H. V. & T. pf.	15	25	Norfolk Southern.	65	68
4s, c., 1907	112	112½	Com. Cable	176	...	Northwest. Tel.	110	...
4s, r., 1925	125¾	125⅝	Consol. Coal	88	...	Ohio Southern.	...	6
4s, c., 1925	125⅜	125⅝	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	70	...	Ont. Mining	4	7
5s, r., 1904	113⅜	113¾	Dul. S. S. & At.	4	4½	Ore. R. & N.	28	29
5s, c., 1904	113⅜	113⅞	Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y.	123	125	Penn. Coal	330	360
Currency 6s, 1898	102	...	Erie Tel. & Tel.	65¾	68	Pt. Ft. W. & C.	170	...
Currency 6s, 1899	105	...	Flint & P. M.	15	12	Rens. & Saratoga	182½	186
Cherokee 4s, 1898	102¼	...	Flint & P. M. pf.	31	33½	Rio Grande W. pf.	52	53
Cherokee 4s, 1899	102¼	...	Homestake	35	40	R., W. & O.	118	...
			Ill. Cent. L.	96	98	St. P. & Duluth.	24	27½
Adams Ex.	155	158	Jeff. & C. Coal pf.	45	...	St. P. & D. pf.	...	78
Alb. & Sus.	175	...	Joliet & Chicago	156	...	St. P. & O. pf.	144	145
Alton & T. H.	59	60	Keokuk & West.	31	...	Sil. Ft. W. certfs.	55	...
Am. Coal	123	130	Kingston & Pem.	1	4	Sixth Avenue	190	195
Am. Express	115	117	L., E. & St. L. pf.	¼	...	Standard Gas	122½	...
Boston & L. pf.	105	107	Mah. Coal R.	128	...	Standard Gas pf.	131½	...
Brook. U. Gas	117	120	M. C. R. pf.	100	115	T. C. & I. pf.	80	...
Buff., R. & P.	...	22	Manhattan Beach.	5	10	T. P. Land Pr.	8	8½
Bur., C. R. & N.	75	...	Md. Coal pf.	47	60	Third Avenue	156	160
Canadian Pac.	71	72¼	Morris & Essex.	170	171	Tol. & Ohio Cent.	...	25
Capital Traction	54½	...	Nat. St. 1st pf.	68	75	Tol. & O. C. pf.	40	70
Chi. & Alton pf.	165	...	New Cent. C.	5	9	U. S. Express	47	48
Chi. & E. Ill.	46	50	N. Y. & E. R. Gas	88½	90	Union Ferry	63	64
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	95	100½	N. Y. & E. R. Gas pf.	...	...	Wells-F. Express	110	...
Consol. Ice	37½	38½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	115	117	West. Union B.	81½	9
Cleve., L. & W. pf.	40	...	N. Y., C. & St. L. pf.	...	...	Wis. Cent. pf.	5½	...

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
20..Am. Sp. Mfg.	14¼	14¼	14	14
21,430..Am. Sug. Refs.	146½	148½	143¾	146¼
2,020..Am. Tobacco	95	95½	93¾	93⅝
1,150..At., T. & S. F.	15⅝	15¾	15¼	15¾
2,210..At., T. & S. F. pf.	32⅜	32½	32	32
20..Bay State Gas	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
10..Balt. & Ohio	16	16	16	16
4,760..Chicago Gas	102¼	103⅜	102¼	102⅜
6,160..Chi., R. I. & Pac.	85½	86⅜	85⅜	85½
9,730..Chi., Burl. & Qy.	96⅞	98	96⅞	97⅛
12,680..Chi., Mil. & St. P.	94¾	94¾	94⅛	94⅝
190..Cent. of N. J.	98	98	97½	97½
270..Chi. Gt. Western	20⅜	20⅜	18⅞	18⅞
70..Ches. & Ohio	22⅜	22⅜	22	22
120..Chi., N. W.	120½	120½	120	120
100..Des M. & Ft. D.	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
300..General Electric	37½	37⅝	36⅝	36⅝
8,980..Louisville & Nash.	61¾	62¼	61¼	61½
410..Manhattan	104⅜	105½	104⅜	104⅞
1,630..Mo. Pacific	29¼	29¼	28⅝	28⅞
170..Mo., K. & T. pf.	37	37	36½	36½
40..National Lead	36⅞	36⅞	36⅜	36⅝
30..N. Y. Central	107⅜	107⅜	107¼	107¼
50..N. Y., L. E. & W.	18⅝	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝
10..N. Y., Ont. & W.	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
100..N. Y., S. & W. pf.	33⅝	33⅝	33⅜	33⅝
210..Nor. Pacific	29¾	30⅛	29¾	30⅛
4,110..Nor. Pacific pf.	51	51½	50⅝	50⅝
700..Pacific Mail	32⅛	33½	32	32⅝
8,690..Reading	27⅝	27½	26⅝	27
140..Reading 1st pf.	55⅜	55	53⅝	54
800..St. L. Southwest	5⅝	5⅝	5½	5½
200..Southern	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
700..Southern pf.	30	30	29⅝	29⅝
200..Tenn. C. & I.	29½	29½	29⅜	29⅜
30..Texas Pacific	13⅞	14	13⅞	13⅞
8,000..Union Pacific	13	14⅛	13	13¾
100..U. P., D. & Gulf	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
1,180..U. S. Leather pf.	67⅞	68	67⅞	67⅞
30..Wabash pf.	19¼	19½	19¼	19⅜
2,880..Western Union	92½	93⅜	92¾	93
520..Wheel. & L. E.	2	2½	2	2½
100..Wheel. & L. E. pf.	7⅛	7⅞	7⅛	7⅞
$60,530				

BONDS.

Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$15,000..At., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	57	57⅞	56¾	56¾
10,000..Mo., K. & T. 1st...	86⅝	86⅝	86¾	86¾
10,000..Mo., K. & T. 2d....	64	64	64	64
26,000..Texas Pac. 2d.....	31⅜	31⅝	31½	31⅝
5,000..Wabash 2d.....	75¼	75¾	75¼	75¼
$66,000				

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the following securities:

50 shares Commonwealth Insurance Company, $100 each, 105.

10 shares American Automatic Banjo Company, $100 each, 6.

$6,000 Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company 5 per cent. certificate of indebtedness, 101¼.

$5,000 Genesee and Wyoming Valley Railway Company first mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds, due 1920, coupons June and December, 21.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold at the Liberty Street Real Estate Exchange:

25 shares Wells-Fargo Express, $100 each, 110¼.

Claim against the Baker Heater Company for $49,695.66, $10.

$3,000 The Excelsior Pebble Phosphate Company of New York first mortgage gold bonds, due March 1, 1915, $5.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	328	New Amsterdam	200
American Ex	168	New York	280
Broadway	220	Ninth National	97
Central National	100	N. Bank of N. A.	135
Commerce	204	Pacific	175
Continental	130	Park	255
Fourth National	168	Republic	100
German-American	110	Seaboard National	170
Hanover	330	Seventh National	114
Importres & Traders'	525	Shoe & Leather	91
Manhattan	215	State of New York	108
Mechanics & Trad's'	110	Third National	20
Merchants'	140	Tradesmen's	103
Merchants' Ex	112	U. S. National	180
Nassau	150	West Side	275
National Union	201	Western National	114

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The transfer books of the Adams Express Company will be closed from 2 P. M. to-day until Sept. 2, 1897.

On the preference stock of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company a dividend of 2 per cent. has been declared for the half year ended June 30 last, and on the common stock 1½ per cent. Warrants for the latter will be mailed on Oct. 1. The dividend on the preference will be paid on or about that date. Books will close in New York Sept. 9.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Spirits Mfg Co 6s		Erie gen lien 3-4s		Ore Short Line 1st con 5s	
5,000	85	20,000	72¾	10,000	93⅜
2,000	85¼	5,000	72⅝	1,000	93¾
2,000	85½	H & Tex Cen G M 4s		5,000	93⅜
Am Tobacco Co scrip		12,000	72	1,000	93
5,000	82½	8,000	72½	Ore A 5s	
20,000	82	7,000	72¾	10,000	57½
6,000	82¼	Ill Cent 4s, 1953		15,000s20F	57½
4,000	82	4,000s20F	101¾	3,000	57½
Atch, Col & P 1st		Ind, Dec & West 1st		5,000	57¾
10,000	84	6,000	105	1,000	57
Atch Jewell Co & West 1st Tr Co certfs		Int & Gt Nor 1st		1,000	57½
6,000	32	9,000	120	1,000	57
4,000	32⅜	Iowa Central 1st 5s		Pitt, Shen & L E 1st	
3,000	33	4,000	96½	1,000	107
Ann Arbor 1st 4s		3,000	97	Reading Co gen 4s	
4,000	83¼	Kan Pac 6s, 1895, Trust Co certfs, ex matured coupons		46,000	85½
5,000	83½	10,000	110	20,000	85⅝
7,000	84	5,000	110½	110,000	85⅝
10,000	84¼	Kan Pac 6s, 1896, Trust Co certfs, ex matured coupons		22,000	85⅝
10,000	84½	10,000	111	From Jan. 1	517,269
2,000	84¼	Kan Pac 1st con, Trust Co certfs		20,000	85⅝
At, T & S F gen 4s		5,000	90	Rio Grande Western 1st	
10,000	87⅜	15,000	90½	1,000	73¾
10,000	87⅜	10,000	90¾	15,000	74½
21,000	87⅜	15,000	90⅞	1,000	74¾
25,000	87⅝	20,000	90¾	St L Iron Mt 5s	
11,000	87⅝	10,000	90⅞	11,000	85½
3,000	87½	5,000	90⅞	St L & San Fran 4s	
5,000	87⅝	20,000	90¾	1,000	72½
10,000	87⅝	30,000	91	St L & S F G M 5s	
Adjustment 4s		30,000	91¼	5,000s20F	101½
20,000	87¼	10,000	91⅝	1,000	101⅞
10,000	87½	10,000	91⅝	5,000s20F	101⅞
10,000	87¼	16,000	92	St L Southwest 2d inc	
10,000	87⅛	2,000	91¾	10,000	30½
47,000	87	10,000	91¾	St Paul & Duluth 2d	
6,000	87½	2,000	91¾	2,000	105
Refunding 6s		70,000	91¾	St Paul & Sioux City 1st	
3,000	97	10,000	91¾	2,000	131½
C & N W coupon gold 7s		10,000	91¾	San An & Ar Pass 4s	
50,000	117½	10,000	91¾	10,000	61⅝
Chi, R I & P ext 5s		5,000	91¾	67,000	62
2,000	105¾	10,000	91¾	40,000	63⅛
9,000	105½	5,000	91¾	2,000	62
1,000	105¾	16,000	91¾	5,000	62¼
Chi, R I & P deb 5s		500	73	8,000	62⅝
10,000s3	104¼	5,000	74⅝	5,000	62⅝
Chi Term Trans, Trust Co certfs prop		5,000	75	5,000	62⅝
5,000	45⅜	6,000	75¼	25,000	62⅝
7,000	45	16,000	75¼	135,000	62⅝
C, C, C & Ind 1st		Morris & Essex 1st		12,000	62⅝
1,000	106¾	5,000	143⅛	8,000	62⅞
C, C, C & St L, St L Div 4s		Nash, C & St L con		25,000	63
15,000	95⅝	6,000	101½	10,000	62⅝
20,000	95½	Nat Starch Mfg Co 1st		4,000	62⅝
Colorado Mid 4s, Trust Co certfs		3,000	104	5,000	62⅝
10,000	6	N Y C & St L 4s		10,000	62⅝
C, H V & T 5s, J P M & Co certfs		2,000	106¾	30,000	62⅝
1,000	74	N Y, N H & H 4s, cons deb certfs		20,000	62⅝
Den & Rio Grande 4s		10,000	140	25,000	62⅝
2,000	89	N Y, O & W		19,000	62⅝
Detroit Gas Co 5s		10,000	110¼	4,000	62⅝
4,000	88½	Norf & W Ry con 4s		12,000	62⅝
Det, Mac & Mar L G		5,000	77½	5,000	62⅝
10,000	20¼	5,000	77½	10,000	62⅝
10,000	20	10,000	77¼	9,000	63⅛
Dul & Iron R'ge 1st		1,000	77	51,000	63⅜
2,000	102½	10,000

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Yesterday's Reported Sales by Brokers —Only Adjournments at Auction.

The Gates estate has sold to a Mr. Meyer, for about $10,500, the property 717 East Ninth Street, a brick stable on a plot 25 by 93.

H. F. Schellhaus has sold for C. D. Gregory, the plot on Crowell Avenue, running through to Boscobel Avenue, 250 feet south of High Bridge Street, 100 by 163 by 140 by 197.

The properties given in part payment for the two seven-story business buildings, 46 and 55 Great Jones Street, the sale of which by Thomas W. Keogh has already been reported, were the two five-story brown-stone-front apartment houses, 119 and 121 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, 50 by 100.11. The brokers in the transaction were Edward N. Crosby and Eugene S. Willard, and the total amount involved is reported at $300,000.

The two sales at auction scheduled for yesterday were both adjourned.

To-day's Auction Sale.

The following sale at auction is down for to-day at 111 Broadway: By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward Browne, referee. 930 and 932 Westchester Avenue, east side, 186.2 feet south of Wales Avenue, by 124 by 60.4 by 91.1, two four-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $2,370.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Claremont Avenue, One hundred and Nineteenth to One Hundred and Twentieth Streets, for a four-story and basement brick and stone dormitory, 161.10 by 54 by 42.6; Bernard College; S. B. Brownell of 71 Wall Street, President, owner; Lamb & Rich of 35 Nassau Street, architects; cost, $150,000.

One Hundred and First Street, north side, 400 feet west of First Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, with store, 25 by 81; Sidney Blumenthal of 71 East Ninety-fifth Street, owner; C. A. Millner of 81 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $16,000.

Seventh Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, for three five-story brick flats, 33.11 by 95 and 33.6 by 99 by 12. Moore of 221 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, owner; C. A. Millner, architect; cost, $125,000.

One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, north side, 300 feet west of the Boulevard, for five five-story brick dwellings, 100 by 65; David R. Kendall of Manhattan Club, owner; G. P. H. Gilbert of 18 Broadway, architect; cost, $95,000.

Eleventh Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, for five three-story brick dwellings, 18, 21, and 20 by 42; Jacob Hess of Newtown, L. I., owner; Edward S. Kehoe of 243 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, architect; cost, $40,000.

Alterations.

No. 301 Broome Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; Benjamin Barnett of 116 Canal Street, owner; Louis F. Heinecke of 62 Bowery, architect; cost, $300.

Forty-seventh Street, southeast corner of Broadway, to a three-story brick and stone dwelling, with store; Peter DeLacy of 19 West Seventy-first Street, owner; William J. Tryer of 19 Broadway, architect; cost, $15,000.

No. 98 Ninth Avenue, to a four-story brick flat, with store; Caroline Keller of 92 Ninth Avenue, owner; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $2,000.

Nos. 1,424 and 1,426 Broadway, to a five-story brick bachelor apartment house; D. Stewart of 1,428 Broadway, owner; George H. Van Auken of 30 East Fourteenth Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 111 Madison Avenue, to a five-story and basement brick tenement and factory, with store; Max Cohen of 204 Clinton Street, owner; Bernstein & Stone of 145 Centre Street, architects; cost, $500.

One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, north side, 350 feet east of Gerard Avenue, to a three-story brick and frame dwelling; L. Tinsley of 231 West Sixtieth Street, owner; O. Reissman, architect; cost, $600.

Inwood Avenue, west side, 50 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; John McLaughlin, owner; O. Reissman, architect; cost, $500.

Inwood Avenue, west side, 50 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, to a one-story stone tenement; August Kampfner, owner; O. Reissman, architect; cost, $2,500.

Morris Avenue, southeast corner of Fordham Road, to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, Julia A. Gerding, owner; E. Berger, architect; cost, $1,000.

STREET OPENING AND IMPROVEMENT MATTERS.

APPLICATIONS FOR APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSIONERS.—Corporation Counsel Scott will apply for appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment to the Special Term of the Supreme Court, on Aug. 23, in the proceeding to open Boscobel Place, from Undercliff Avenue to Boscobel Avenue, and in the proceeding to open East One Hundred and Fifty-third Street from Mott Avenue to the yards of the New York and Harlem Railroad, on Aug. 18.

ASSESSMENTS COMPLETED.—East One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, from Sumner Avenue to Anderson Avenue; hearings for ten days after Sept. 11; report to be made to Special Term of the Supreme Court Oct. 11. Dater Street, from the Port Morris Branch of the New York and Harlem Railroad to the Southern Boulevard; hearings for ten days after Sept. 11; report to be made to the Supreme Court Oct. 7. Hyatt Street, from Mount Vernon Avenue to the northern boundary of the City of New York; hearings for ten days after Sept. 11; report to be made to the Supreme Court Oct. 7. East One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, from Morris Avenue to Railroad Avenue; hearings for ten days after Sept. 4; report to be made to the Supreme Court Oct. 4. Holly Street, from Mount Vernon Avenue to the northern boundary of the City of New York; hearings for ten days after Sept. 4; report to be made to the Supreme Court Oct. 4. Woodruff, or East One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, from Boston Road to Longfellow Street; hearings for ten days after Aug. 28; report to be made to the Supreme Court Sept. 21; Tremont Avenue, from the New York and Harlem Railroad to the Transverse Road; hearings for ten days after Sept. 20; report to be made to the Supreme Court Oct. 18.

Barnard's $150,000 Dormitory.

Plans were filed yesterday for the new dormitory of Barnard College, the gift of S. B. Brownell. The new structure will be built of brick and stone, and will be four stories in height, covering a plot 162 feet by 54 feet by 43 feet. It will have frontages on Claremont Avenue, One Hundred and Nineteenth and One Hundred and Twentieth Streets. The estimated cost of the building is $150,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, Aug. 12.

AUDUBON AV, n e corner of 172d St, 19.6 x65; John M. Cahill to Daniel K. Reilly, one-half part $2,000

CAULDWELL AV, e s, 220 ft n of 161st St, 20x125; Kate B. Decker to Seligman Mayer 8,500

INTERIOR LOT, 205 ft e of 3d Av and about 30.3 ft s of 125th St, runs s 70.8x e 25x n 37.11x n w 41.2; also, gore lot, e s of 3d Av and 61 ft s of 125th St, runs w —x s e —x n 0.9; Rachel Ranger to Frances L. Ranger and others ..... Gift

JUMEL PLACE, w s, 166.4 ft n of 167th St, 94x90; Mary E. Vandervoort to Margaret A. Van Buren 1

JUMEL PLACE, w s, 246.4 ft n of 167th St, 100x100; John R. Vandervoort to Lily Stephens 1

LOTS 9, 10, 11, 12, and 87, map of Cebrie Park, 24th Ward; Philip A. Smyth to William J. Hyland 1

PLEASANT AV, e s, 117.7 ft n of 121st St, 16.8x64; Lena Adler to Clara Schreiner 7,000

TERRACE PLACE, n s, 109 ft e of Eagle Av, 50x100; J. Romaine Brown to Henry W. Droge 1

WADSWORTH AV, w s, 25 ft s of 187th St, 50x100; 187th St, s s, 239.6 ft e of King's Bridge Road, 25x100; Samuel Kohn to Margaret O'Brien 100

WESTCHESTER AV, s s, 228 ft e of Bergen Av, runs e 25 x s 105.10 to Mill Brook, n 25.10x101.8; John McGavock to James W. McTeer, ½ part 1

1ST AV, e s, 50.5 ft n of 115th St, 25.5x75; Mary Kirsch to Rocco D'Onofrio 16,000

2D ST, s s, Lots 485 and 486, map of Laconia Park, William's Bridge, 50x100; Constant J. Sperco to George Price. 1,200

4TH ST, n s, at boundary line of Lots 648 and 688, map of the village of William's Bridge, being part of Lot 688, 25x114; Isabella Bloomfield and another to Forest W. Toll 1

104TH ST, 119 and 121, n s, 225 ft w of Columbus Av, 50x100.11; Henry P. Booth to Thomas W. Keogh ..... Exchange

31ST ST, 134, s s, 90 ft e of Lexington Av, 21x irregular; Anna H. and Mary C. Byrdsall and others to George D. Hilyard 1

31ST ST, 134, s s, 90 ft e of Lexington Av, 21x irregular; Frederick Lockwood to Alma M. Lockwood 1

57TH ST, 9, n s, 207 ft w of 5th Av, 30.6x100.5; William H. and Franklin L. Gunther, executors, &c., to Adolph Lewisohn. 137,500

83D ST, s s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 16x102.2; James M. Fitzpatrick to Paul S. Bolger 1

103D ST, n s, 183 ft e of West End Av, 17x100.11; William R. Rose to John McSweeney 1

106TH ST, 38, s s, 103.2 ft e of Manhattan Av, 16.10x100.11; Jennie E. Moore to Clara A. True 1

138TH ST, s s, 233 ft w of 8th Av, 17x99.11; 138th St, s s, 134 ft w of 8th Av, 17x99.11; Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, to William H. Scott 209

162D ST, n s, rear line of lot, being 281.4 ft s e of Washington Av and 100 ft s w of 163d St, runs s e 50x100 to 162d St x 50x100; George C. Reynard and others, by guardian, to Enoch C. Bell 6,747

162D ST, n e s, rear line of lot, being 281.4 ft s e of Washington Av and 100 ft s w of 163d St, runs s e 50x100 to 162d St x 50x100; Catherine F. Reynard to Enoch C. Bell 1,758

167TH ST, n w corner of Juniel Place, 119.4x101.2x100x100.4; John R. Vandervoort to Mary M. Ingraham 1

237TH ST, s s, 220 ft e of Keppler Av, 40x100; Lola M. Au to May G. Watkins. 1

Recorded Leases.

CHISOLM, Mary A., and Sarah Howes and another, s e cor of 4th Av, 40.2 ft n s of 12th St, 20.2x80, 21 years $1,150

CHRISTOPHERS, Martin, to Louis E. Levy; n e corner of Willis Av and 137th St, store, &c., 5 years 1,500

HURRY, Caroline, and others to Samuel Adams and another; 339 and 341 6th Av and 105 West 21st St, 21 years 20,000

MARINO, Angelo and Frank, to Pablo D'Alessio; 221 East 97th St, 2½ years, store 516

STOLZENBERG, Frederick and Joseph, to Patrick J. Duffy; 1,751 Madison Av, store, &c., 5 years 900, 1,200

THORNE, Mary A., to Gustav J. Dohrenwend; 147 West 85th St, 3 years 1,550

WETZEL, John, to Henry Nimphius; 2,903 3d Av, 9 years 180

Recorded Mortgages.

AXELROD, Rachel, to John F. Kane Company; s s of 83d St, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av $2,000

BERKOWITZ, Herman, and wife to Harlem Savings Bank; s s of Tremont Av, 250 ft w of Marmion Av, 1 year 11,000

CITIZABETH, Catherine L., to City Trust, Safe Deposit and Surety Company; n w corner of Villa Av and Potter Place; also, Lots 62 and 63, map of Norwood, liber xiv, 300 ft s of 1st St, Westchester, secures bonds 15,000

DROGE, Henry W., and wife to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; n s of Terrace Place, 100 ft e of Eagle Av, 1 year 2,000

DUFF, Harriet A., and others, by guardian, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 2,042 and 2,044 7th Av, and 201 West 122d St, 5 years 35,000

DICKERSON, Elmira M., to Judson S. Todd; w s of Washington Av, 42.9 ft s of 168th St, 1 year, (two mortgages) 10,500

DICKERSON, Elmira M., to Judson S. Todd; w s of Washington Av, 67.1 ft s of 168th St, 1 year 7,500

DICKERSON, Elmira M., to Judson S. Todd; w s of Washington Av, 90.11 ft s of 168th St, 1 year 7,500

DINOFRIO, Rocco, to Mary Kirsch; s s of 1st Av, 50.5 ft n of 115th St, 2 years. 1,000

GORMLAY, Catherine, to the J. C. G. Hapfel Brewing Company; n w corner of Hester and Allen Sts, demand 3,000

GORSCH, Arthur, and wife to Cornelia A. Chandler and others; e s of Webster Av, 122, 138.8, and 155.6 ft n of 171st St, 3 years (three mortgages) 15,000

GORSCH, Arthur, and wife to Felix Levy and Leopold Jonas; e s of Webster Av, 122 ft n of 171st St, 1 year 3,000

GODDARD, Warren N., to F. Norton Goddard; s s of 34th St, 70 ft w of 2d Av, demand 3,970

GODDARD, Warren N., to Richard H. Ewart; s s of 34th St, 70 ft w of 2d Av, demand 3,960

HARDY, Bessie P. and Jonas H., to Adaline B. Haines; w s of Ogden Av, 630 ft s of Devoe St, 3 years 3,000

HAFFEN, Thomas J., and wife to Ida C. Fedden; s s of 147th St, 350 ft e of Timpson Place, 3 years 2,000

HUTTON, Grace S., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n s of 107th St, 100 ft e of Riverside Drive, 1 year 42,000

HEESEMANN, Emma C., to James Rogers; n e corner of 113th St and 5th Av, 1 year 1,200

HOROWITZ, Fanny, to Edmund Bittiner; 408 East 54th St, 1½ years 3,200

HILYARD, George D., to Sumner R. Stone and another, executors, &c., of Caroline M. Hitchcock; s s of 31st St, 90 ft e of Lexington Av, 3 years 10,000

KELLER, George, and wife to the Franklin Savings Bank of New York; 234 Willis Av, 1 year 15,000

KEOGH, Thomas W., to the New York Security and Trust Company; n s of 104th St, 225 ft w of Columbus Av, 3 years 20,000

KEOGH, Thomas W., to Frederic J. Middlebrook; n s of 104th St, 250 ft w of Columbus Av, 3 years 20,000

KEOGH, Thomas W., to Ephemia S. Corfin; 119 and 124 West 104th St, demand. 7,500

LEMIEN, Gertrude, to Gertrude L. Tallman; w s of Morris Av, 250 ft s of Gray St, 2 years 2,200

MULLDOON, Bernard, and wife to Sarah Cochrane; s s of 160th St, 125 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 1 year 5,500

PORTER, Margaret, to Samuel Kohn; w s of Wadsworth Av, 25 ft s of 187th St, also s s of 187th St, 239 ft e of King's Bridge Road, demand 2,800

PIERENCE, Augustus, and wife to the Newburg Savings Bank; 35 and 37 Frankfort St, 5 years 75,000

PRICE, George, to Constant J. Sperco; Lots 485 and 486, map of Laconia Park, 3 years 800

POWER, Nicholas N., and wife to the Bank for Savings; 422 Lenox Av, 3 years. 4,750

RANGER, Frances L., and others to the United States Trust Company of New York; s e corner of 125th St and 3d Av and other property, 5 years 200,000

ROTTENBERG, Ignatz M., and wife to Louise Lachman; 351 3d St, 1 year 2,000

RICHMAN, Louis L., and wife to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 143 Clinton St, 1 year 6,000

SMITH, Adeline Lee, to Mary D. Whitney; w s of Ogden Av, 225 ft s of Cross St, 3 years 2,500

SMYTH, Philip A., and William J. Hyland to Frederic J. Middlebrook; Lots 20, 21, 22, 24-27, 94-102, 112-127, map of Cebrie Park, 1 year 2,000

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to Lambert Suydam; s e corner of Lenox Av and 117th St, 3 months 15,000

TOLL, Forrest W., to the Railroad Co-operative Building and Loan Association; n s of 4th St, part of Lot 688, map of Village of William's Bridge, Installments 2,500

WELCKER, John, to Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; 109th St, s s, 250 and 275 ft w of Columbus Av, (two mortgages,) 3 years 36,000

WELCKER, John, to Alphonse Hogenauer and Albert E. Wasman; 114 and 116 West 109th St, 1 year, (two mortgages). 6,000

WATKINS, Mary G., to Lola M. Au; s s of 237th St, 220 ft e of Keppler Av, 3 years 400

WALSH, John, to Mary J. Warwick; w s of Fox St, 171.8 ft n of 169th St, 3 years 1,700

Assignments of Mortgages.

BURT, John H., to Catherine D. Burt $1,700

DAVIDSON, Jacob, to Charlotte Gotthelmer ..... Nominal

LOCKWOOD, Julia A., executrix of John E. Lockwood, to Leontine J. Frost and another, trustees ..... Omitted

McGEAN, James H., and another, executor of Ora Duffy, to New York Security and Trust Company, trustees, &c., of Ora Duffy, (11 assignments) ..... Nominal

ROOSEVELT, James N., and another, trustees, to Adrian Iselin, Jr., and another, ½ part 76,135

ROOSEVELT, James N., and another, trustees, to Adrian Iselin, Jr., and another, 1-6 part 76,135

ROHE, Thekla, to Charles Rohe 1,500

ROHE, Thekla, to Annie R. Bauerdorf 10,000

ROHE, Thekla, to Julius Rohe 6,000

ROHE, Thekla, to Julius Rohe 5,000

RUHL, Mary E., to William D. Dayton 500

THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURance Company to Walter Bowne 6,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to William W. Astor 50,000

Mechanics' Liens.

ARNOLD AV, w s, 225 ft n of Libby St; Arnold Av, e s, 175 ft s of Alice St; Mulford Place, s e s, 150 ft e of Alice St, being Lots 285, 271, 239, 343, and 373, each 25x100, map of Benson estate, 24th Ward; Clarke and Sherman against Peter C. Smith, owner and contractor ... $1,290

BROADWAY, 235; Edward Smith & Co. against Robert E. Lane, owner or lessee and contractor 187

BROADWAY, 1,265; Francis Brodrick & Sons against Thomas R. Gruman, owner; Mary A. Towle, contractor 83

MAIN ST, w s, 260 ft n of 177th St, 50x100; Halleck and Decosir against Bernard Byrnes, owner; Timothy Baine, contractor 280

ST. ANN'S AV, w s, 25 ft n of 144th St, 75x100; Ernst Vehrt against Rufus L. Robinson, Jr., owner; O. D. Hughes, contractor 70

WOOSTER ST, 155 and 157; William J. Schepherd against George A. Saward, owner and contractor 2,210

26TH ST, 328 and 330 East; Gustav Bapst against John Mathews, owner; Jake Pearson, contractor 26

34TH ST, 316 to 320 East; George Schwenpenhauser against estate of Lincoln Watt, owner; Frank E. Cabus, contractor 400

83D ST, s s, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 75x100; Schnatz and Massoth against M. Levy & Co., and Jacob Axelrode, owners and contractors 830

Lis Pendens.

COURTLANDT AV, s w corner of 160th St, 25x97.7; John Van Dolsen against William Fischer, (specific performance;) attorneys, Lord, Day & Lord.

DOWNING ST, s s, 154.2 ft w of Bedford St, 27.10x81.1x28.9x98.10; George H. Byrd against Samuel W. B. Smith and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Harrison & Byrd.

RIVINGTON ST, s e corner of Attorney St, 50x100; Pauline Aronowitz against Philipp Bechler, (to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Moffett & Kramer.

RIVINGTON ST, s e corner of Attorney St, 50x100; Pauline Aronowitz against Frank Schuts, (to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Moffett & Kramer.

RIVINGTON ST, s e corner of Attorney St, 50x100; Pauline Aronowitz against Valentine Weber, (to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Moffett & Kramer.

RIVINGTON ST, s e corner of Attorney St, 50x100; Pauline Aronowitz against William Whitlock, (to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Moffett & Kramer.

RIVINGTON ST, s e corner of Attorney St, 50x100; Pauline Aronowitz against Peter Stahl, (to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Moffett & Kramer.

RIVINGTON ST, s e corner of Attorney St, 50x100; Pauline Aronowitz against Jacob Rehfus, (to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Moffett & Kramer.

RIVINGTON ST, s e corner of Attorney St, 50x100; Pauline Aronowitz against Henry Schaeffer, (to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Moffett & Kramer.

RIVINGTON ST, s e corner of Attorney St, 50x100; Pauline Aronowitz against Charles Bickel, (to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Moffett & Kramer.

3D AV, e s, 49.5 ft s of 37th St, 49.4x100; a parcel in Brooklyn; Joseph Fox against George J. Fox, (to set aside deeds and for an accounting and partition;) attorneys, Moffett & Kramer.

8TH AV, w s, 25.11 ft n of 113th St, 75x100; Merchants' National Bank of St. Paul against Thomas K. Lemon and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Phillips & Avery.

12TH ST, 214 East; Alice H. Donat against Mary M. Carroll and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Norwood & Djiley.

62D ST, s s, 100 ft e of West End Av, 50x100.5; 62d St, s s, 175 ft e of West End Av, 25x100.5; Thomas R. A. and William H. Hall against Annie M. Duffy and another, 3 actions, (foreclosure of mortgages;) attorneys, Ennever & Trautmann.

85TH ST, s s, 169 ft w of Avenue A, 25x102.2; Matilde L. Moller, executrix, &c., against Webster White and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and District Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated Motions.—1—Sternberger vs. Stein. 2—Rossi vs. Sentell. 3—Wilkerfeld vs. Friedman. 4—Browning vs. Roberts. 5—Greenburgh vs. Dalhauser. 6—Schmidt vs. Schmidt. 7—Granger vs. William St. Wall Rope Company. 8—Boyle vs. Burden. 9—Same vs. same. 10—Matter of Smith. 11—Weinberg vs. Aronstein. 12—People, &c., vs. Davis. 13—Buchla, &c., vs. Pilch. 14—Worth vs. same. 16—McMullen vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 17—Schmach vs. same. 18—Patterson vs. Breuen. 19—Department of Buildings vs. Goodstein. 20—Same vs. Silverberg. 21—Mehrard vs. Oppenheimer. 22—Oppenheimer vs. Oppenheimer. 23—Kohn vs. Schmerhorn. 24—People, &c., vs. Katt. 25—Kurtz vs. Chevet. 26—Ewald. 27—Lamb vs. Williams. 38—Matter of Mollenhauer. 39—H. B. Claflin Company vs. Rich & Meader. 40—Salomon vs. Press Publishing Company. 41—Staubach vs. Fitch. 42—Blood vs. Barnard. 43—Meehan vs. Dunham. 44—Weekes vs. La Maida. 45—McClatchy vs. Central Trust Company. 46—People, &c., vs. Rawiltser. 47—Easton vs. Buck. 48—Galewski vs. Meryash. 49—People, &c., vs. Bonquet. 50—Oppenheimer vs. Simpson. 51—Pratt vs. Crowe. 52—Fordham vs. Fordham. 53—Daly vs. Aldine Company. 54—Wolfrath vs. Wolfrath. 55—Peoli vs. Willey. 56—McFarlane vs. Clyde. 57—People, &c., vs. Davis. 58—Clarkes vs. Thilemann. 59—Jaekel vs. Seitz. 60—Ochs vs. Journal. 61—Roman vs. Cohen. 62—People ex rel. Neville vs. Roosevelt. 63—Ensler vs. Cohen. 64—Strahan vs. Strahan. 65—Thorp vs. Folmer. 66—Spofford vs. Pearsall. 67—Alvin Manufacturing Company vs. J. H. Johnston & Co. 68—Gorham Manufacturing Company vs. same. 69—Same vs. same. 70—Richardson vs. same. 71—Matter of Tiffany Street. 72—Matter of East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street. 73—Matter of Edgewater Road. 74—Congregation Unitarian Society vs. Hale. 75—Kellogg vs. Brewster.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.

Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—George Fuchs, Johanna Kaiser, Mary Marcus.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Held in Room 12 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions for journals made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Default on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Osborne and Bell for the People. No day calendar.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Lloyd for the People. No day calendar.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Motions—Smith, J.—Ex parte business at 10 o'clock. Motion calendar at 10:30.

COUNTY COURT—Room 7. Court House—Hurd, J.—Ex parte business.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Navy.

Paymaster R. T. M. Ball is detached from the Detroit Aug. 20, and ordered to the Cincinnati Aug. 25.

Paymaster H. E. Drury is detached from the Cincinnati Aug. 25 and ordered to the Texas Sept. 1.

Paymaster T. H. Hicks is detached as general storekeeper at Norfolk and ordered to the Detroit Aug. 20.

Paymaster C. S. Williams is ordered to Norfolk as general storekeeper Sept. 1.

Passed Assistant Engineer J. L. Gow is ordered to the Boston Navy Yard.

Lieut. C. M. Winslow is detached from the Fern Aug. 17, and ordered to the Nashville Aug. 19.

Lieut. A. C. Dillingham is detached from duty in connection with the Nashville and ordered to that vessel as executive.

Commander W. Maynard is detached from the Bureau of Equipment Aug. 14, and ordered to duty in connection with the Nashville, attached to the North Atlantic Aug. 19, and ordered to command that vessel.

Ensign H. C. Kuenzli is detached from the Richmond Aug. 18, and ordered to the Nashville Aug. 19, as watch and division officer.

Ensign T. P. Magruder is detached from the Fern Aug. 17, and ordered to the Nashville Aug. 19, as watch and division officer.

Ensign W. R. Gherardi is detached from the Texas Aug. 17, and ordered to the Nashville.

Ensign C. S. Snow is detached from the New York and ordered to the Nashville.

Assistant Naval Constructor H. L. Ferguson is ordered as Superintendent of Construction of Torpedo Boat No. 20, at Portland, Oregon.

Ensign W. Bagley is detached from the Indiana Aug. 17, and ordered to the Maine.

Ensign C. S. Bookwalter is detached from the Maine Aug. 17, and ordered to the Fern.

Lieut. E. F. Qualtrough is ordered to the Terror Aug. 17.

Lieut. E. H. Tillman is detached from command of the Matchless Sept. 1, has leave until Sept. 15, and then will go to the Naval Academy.

Awards to Elm St. Property Owners.

In consequence of Judge Russell's confirmation of the right of the Commissioner of Public Works to take immediate possession of the property needed for the Elm Street widening, Corporation Counsel Scott will move that that portion of the Elm Street Commission's report awarding damages to the property owners be confirmed separately, and as soon as possible, so that the city shall not be compelled to pay the 6 per cent. interest on the amounts due (aggregating about $5,000,000) longer than necessary. The confirmation proceedings will take place in October, and the awards will probably be made early in December.

One Brother Drowned, One Missing.

Robert and August Drumm, eleven and thirteen years old, respectively, children of Mrs. Clara Wellner of 1,722 Amsterdam Avenue, left home on Monday to go fishing at the foot of West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, and neither of them has been seen alive since. The body of the younger boy was found floating in the North River, off West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, yesterday, by a policeman. Nothing is known of August Drumm, but his mother thinks he may have been drowned while trying to save Robert.

Laborer Robbed Near Closter.

A man stripped of his clothing was found yesterday morning lying on the ground in a lonely place near Closter, N. J. He was almost helpless and proved to be a laborer employed by Herring & Sons of Closter. He received his month's wages the day previous, amounting to $50, and started late at night to walk to his home. Three men suddenly struck him on the back of the head. He became unconscious, and when he came to found himself naked. He does not know who his assailants were.

FAULTS OF PILE FOUNDATION.

Contractor Sooysmith Explains Why His New Buildings Will Rest on the Bed Rock.

The men at work on the foundations of the new twenty-story Empire Building, at Rector Street and Broadway, and the Washington Life Building, at, Liberty Street and Broadway, have reached bed rock, and are about to start laying the iron and concrete foundations proper. They found bed rock at Rector Street at 60 feet below the street level and 35 feet below water level, and at Liberty Street 80 feet below the street level.

Both buildings are being erected by Sooysmith & Co., contracting engineers of the Mills Building, and both will be among the largest office buildings of lower Broadway. The extra labor and cost of going to bed rock, for foundations are, President Sooysmith of the contracting company says, amply justified by the certainty that the buildings will outlast those built on the less stable but more general foundation of piles.

"Bed-rock foundations are much more expensive," he said yesterday, "but experience is teaching us to do the work more cheaply than before, and the cost is a comparatively small percentage of the whole outlay.

"A foundation of piles is always more or less risky. The piles are only driven into mud or sand, and if that mud or sand should wash away they would rest on nothing. Then, again, with a pile foundation the water level may become lower and leave the tops of the piles exposed. Under such conditions it would only be a question of time, and not necessarily a long time, when the piles would rot and decay, and the stability of the building would be gone.

"We do not approve of pile foundations for this part of New York, except where the piles can be sawed off so low that there is no danger of them ever projecting above the water. The foundations for the Empire Building are the largest ever done by the caisson method, and the work has been done in two months. The building can never sink nor get out of plumb. With the foundations all right, the building is very apt to be all right."

Mr. Sooysmith was asked if he knew of any recently erected big buildings that showed signs of faulty foundations, either by cracks or otherwise. He said he did not care to criticise other buildings, but what he had seen of buildings erected on pile and concrete foundations instead of bed rock had materially strengthened his determination not to build on any but a bed-rock foundation in the lower part of the city.

JEWELERS' MEMORANDUM LAW.

Provision Inserted in the Lien Law by the Last Legislature Will Hamper Their Business.

Wholesale jewelers and diamond merchants find themselves confronted with a law that goes into effect Sept. 1, which, they say, will greatly hamper their business.

This is the new "memorandum sales" law, and it was slipped through the last Legislature as a section of the lien law. Until The Jewelers' Circular of Aug. 11 published the act, it appears that no one had remarked it.

Last April State Senator Timothy D. Sullivan and Assemblyman Jeremiah Sullivan introduced a bill in the Legislature entitled, "An act requiring diamond brokers, jewelers, and other tradesmen intrusting goods to third persons for sale or exhibit on memorandum, whereby the title thereto is retained by such diamond broker, jeweler, or tradesman, to file with the Register, County Clerk, or other proper officer a copy of such memorandum agreement." Committees from the Jewelers' Board of Trade and kindred associations visited Albany and had the bill killed. Now they have discovered that the very same provision was inserted in the lien law.

"That bill means," said a wholesale Maiden Lane jeweler yesterday, "that if we intrust goods to an agent or a retailer on memorandum we must file the memorandum with the Register. That would require us to have a large corps of office boys rushing to and from City Hall. It is silly to expect that we can afford to do this, and so far as I know, no one will do it."

Diamond importers claim to be particularly affected by the law. At William S. Hedges & Co.'s, 170 Broadway, it was said: "Jewelers do not buy diamonds outright. They buy them on commission and sell what they can. We must register these memoranda now, the law says. We cannot do it. In one day we send out sometimes eighty lots of stones to men who think they can sell them or have a customer. This law will take away the livelihood of many men who, although they are perfectly reliable and honest, have not enough capital to pay for the stones."

William Simpson, the pawnbroker, said that such a law is just because heretofore pawnbrokers have had merely the hollow satisfaction of imprisoning a culprit who has pledged jewelry, oftentimes of much value, and which has been replevined by the owner.

POSED AS AN INDIAN SCOUT.

Butcher Wins a Wife by Wearing a Sombrero and Curls.

A suit brought by Mrs. Mary Parr in the Supreme Court against her husband, George Parr, to set aside a deed for property at Ozone Park, L. I., has brought out an interesting feature of the couple's erstwhile courtship. Before their marriage, Mrs. Parr says, her husband dazzled her imagination with thrilling tales of his prowess as an Indian scout in the wild West.

Afterward she learned that at the time he was supposed to be performing valorous deeds among the Indians he was in reality plying his trade as a butcher in Greenpoint. To promote the deception and in order to pose as a frontiersman, Parr was in the habit of wearing a sombrero to which was attached a wig of long hair. When he ceased to be a hero in Mrs. Parr's eyes, soon after their marriage, she left him. Now she is suing for property conveyed before she discovered the trick played on her.

American Imprisoned in Cuba.

Santiago Barroeta has petitioned the State Department at Washington for intervention on behalf of his brother-in-law, Ramon Hidalgo, an American citizen and registered as such in Havana and Clenfuegos, who was arrested by the Spanish authorities on July 28, and has since been held incommunicado in the fortress of Cabanas. Barroeta, who is a Spaniard, sent a pamphlet on Cuban affairs to Darlo Labra, also a Spaniard and a supposed friend, who lives in Havana. The work was really intended for Hidalgo, and Labra denounced the intended recipient to the police. Barroeta says that his brother-in-law was taken in chains from his home to Havana.

Ferryboat Sinks Lighter.

The Ellis Island ferryboat John G. Carlisle was crossing the bay from the island to the Barge Office yesterday when the tug McDonough was towing a lighter in the opposite direction. The lighter was carried in front of the ferryboat by the tide, and she crashed into it. Three men on the lighter clambered aboard the Carlisle. The lighter had received a big gash in her side and she sank. The Carlisle's rudder was injured and she had to be taken in tow. After stopping at the Barge Office she was taken to Hoboken for repairs.

Tuck-Bernard Marriage Not Recorded.

President Wilson of the Health Board had his attention called yesterday to a report of the marriage of Shirley R. Tuck, son of Dr. Henry Tuck, Vice President of the New York Life Insurance Company, and Suzette Virginia Bernard, an actress, which the Rev. Edmund Smith, assistant rector of the Church of the Transfiguration, performed about mignight on July 21. He said he would write to Mr. Smith and ask why a record of the ceremony had not been filed at his office, which the law requires to be done within ten days after the event.

Guldensuppe Murder Trial.

District Attorney Olcott had a conference with District Attorney Youngs of Queens County yesterday on the case of Mrs. Nack and Martin Thorn, who are charged with the murder of Guldensuppe, and the latter took copious notes on the affidavits recently submitted by witnesses for the prosecution. There is no doubt that the case will go to Queens County.

Police Commissioner Andrews Better.

Police Commissioner Avery D. Andrews, who has been ill at his home, 231 West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, with diphtheria for two weeks, is convalescing.

BLOOMERS FOR EVERY ONE.

Will Be Worn by the Members of This Party of Women for the Klondike.

Were it not for the vexatious question of bloomers the success of the women's expedition to leave New York in March next for the Klondike gold fields would be guaranteed. Mrs. Sarah Wright McDannold will "personally conduct" the brave venture. In the prospectus, among the suggestions for personal equipment are "bloomers, $10 each."

"It is certainly the most sensible way to dress for mining," said Mrs. McDannold, "although many will probably wear a short skirt. No, the bloomers will not be all the same color, like

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

Adirondacks.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.

7:50 A. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station with through Wagner vestibule drawing room cars for

SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID, via the Adirondack division of the New York Central Railroad.

6:25 P. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station, with through Wagner vestibule sleeping cars for SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID, via Adirondack division of the N. Y. Central R.R.

LAKE PLACID.

QUISSEAUMONT, T. ED. KRUMBHOLZ, LAKE PLACID, N. Y.—Lv. N. Y., G. C. S., 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; ar. 7:45 P. M., 7:25 A. M., 11:10 P. M.

WHITE FACE INN, —Lv. NY. 7:50 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 7:45 P. M., 7:25 A. M, 11:10 P. M.

THE GRAND VIEW, —Lv. NY. 7:50 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 7:30 P. M., 7:10 A. M, 10:55 P. M.

AMES' COTTAGE, —Lv NY. 7:50 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 6:57 P. M., 6:37 A. M., 10:32 P. M.

CASCADEVILLE.

THE CASCADE, —Lv. N. Y., 7:50 A. M., 6:25 P. M; ar. 8:15 P. M.; 7:55 A. M., 11:40 P. M.

PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leave N. Y. City, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 7:05 P. M. and 6:45 A. M.

WAWBEEK LODGE

ADIRONDACKS.

HOTEL AND COTTAGES.

Choice rooms with special rates for balance of the season.

OPEN UNTIL OCTOBER 1st.

Address URIAH WELCH, Wawbeek, (Franklin County,) N. Y.

Catskill Mountains.

HOTEL KAATERSKILL

Catskill Mountains, N. Y.

On the Summit of KAATERSKILL MOUNTAIN.

ALTITUDE, 3,000 FEET.

CAPACITY, 1,000 GUESTS.

Four Hours from New York.

EVERY CONVENIENCE OF A CITY HOTEL.

Address W. H. PARKE, Manager.

Miscellaneous.

MIZZEN-TOP HOTEL,

QUAKER HILL, DUTCHESS CO., N. Y., NOW OPEN. A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL; two hours from New York by Harlem R. R.; 1,200 feet elevation; Post Office address and railroad station, Pawling, N. Y.

N. S. HOWE, Manager.

Circulars and information of F. H. Scofield, No. 1 Madison Av., N. Y. City.

Long Island.

Manhattan Beach Hotel

Oriental Hotel

Now Open.

T. F. SILLECK, MANAGER.

See Time Table Excursion Column.

Bicyclists can now ride direct to and have their wheels checked at Manhattan Beach Hotel.

FIRE ISLAND SURF HOTEL AND COTTAGES.

Tickets will be sold and baggage checked or expressed from New York via Bay Shore, instead of Babylon, as heretofore.

Steamboat connects at Bay Shore for Fire Island with 8:20 and 10:50 A. M. and 4:20 P. M. trains daily from East 34th St., N. Y., via Long Island R. R.

NEW JERSEY.

Long Branch.

LONG BRANCH.

UNITED STATES HOTEL. (OCEAN FRONT.)

Select family and transient hotel; reasonable rates. Illustrated Booklet. Address J. C. VAN CLEAF, Prop.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—ROSALIE ADELE OAKLEY, plaintiff, against PATRICK HOGAN, Bridget Hogan, wife of Patrick Hogan; Julia A. Winsor, Vermont Marble Company, John H. Sturk, Edward Stelter, Frank E. Laeger, The Shaler & Hall Quarry Company, Millard M. Canda, as receiver of the Canda & Mathewa Manufacturing Company, Limited; The Health Department of the City of New York, George H. Raymond, Charles Moore Waite, Mitchell Hart, John P. Coulon, John Palmer, trading under the name of Clinton Market Beef & Provision Co.; Louis Roller, Frederic G. Moore, defendants.—Summons.—The plaintiff desires the trial of this action in the County of New York.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated 10th day of June, 1897. CLARKE & CULVER, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Post Office and Office address, No. 80 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

To PATRICK HOGAN, Bridget Hogan, The Shaler & Hall Quarry Company, George H. Raymond, Charles Moore Waite, Mitchell Hart, Louis Roller, and Frederic G. Moore:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 5th day of August, 1897, and on the 5th day of August, 1897, filed with a copy of the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the New County Court House, in the City of New York, in said State, which complaint was originally filed there on the 14th day of June, 1897.—Dated the 6th day of August, 1897. CLARKE & CULVER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, au6-law6wF&spt16 80 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the receivership of NEW YORK BICYCLE EQUIPMENT COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that I have been appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New York receiver of all the property, assets, and effects of the above-named corporation for the benefit of the creditors of said corporation, and of the stockholders thereof, and that I have duly qualified as such receiver, and I do require:

First. All persons indebted to said New York Bicycle Equipment Company to render an account to me at my office, No. 13 Astor Place, in the City of New York, on or before the 9th day of September, 1897, of all the debts and sums of money owing by them respectively, and pay the same to me.

Second. All persons having in their possession any property or effects of said New York Bicycle Equipment Company to deliver the same to me at said place on or before the 9th day of September, 1897.

Third. All creditors of said New York Bicycle Equipment Company to deliver to me their respective accounts and demands, proven by affidavit in the usual manner, at the place aforesaid, on or before the 9th day of September, 1897.

Fourth. All persons holding any open or subsisting contract of said corporation, to present the same in writing, and in detail, to me at the place aforesaid, on or before the said 9th day of September, 1897.

Dated New York, July 27th, 1897.

SAMUEL B. LAWRENCE, Receiver, No. 13 Astor Place, New York City.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Receiver, Office and Post Office address, No. 32 Nassau Street, New York City. jy30-law3wF

NEW YORK BICYCLE EQUIPMENT COMPANY.

CREDITORS' MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that a general meeting of the creditors of New York Bicycle Equipment Company is hereby called by me, to be held at my office, No. 13 Astor Place, in the City of New York, on the 1st day of October, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time all accounts and demands for and against said New York Bicycle Equipment Company, and all its open and subsisting contracts, shall be ascertained and adjusted as far as may be, and the amount of moneys in my hands as receiver of said New York Bicycle Equipment Company declared.

Dated New York, July 27th, 1897.

SAMUEL B. LAWRENCE, Receiver of New York Bicycle Equipment Company. jy30-law9wF

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Albany Evening Line

Steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) connecting with trains for Saratoga, Lake George, Richfield Springs, Sharon Springs, Thousand Islands, Adirondacks, and the West. Saturday night steamer connects with Sunday morning train for Saratoga, North Creek, Caldwell, and steamer on Lake George.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.

Steamers Kaaterskill and Catskill leave every week day at 6 P. M. from foot of Christopher St., N. R., connecting at Catskill with mountain trains. Staterooms lighted by electricity. Bicycles carried free. Horses and carriages taken. Send to Pier or to Catskill for descriptive folder.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell. Daily, (except Sunday,) leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M.; (Saturdays, 1:45 P. M.) West 22d St., 3:30 P. M.; Saturdays, 2 P. M. For CRANSTON'S, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURG, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE LINE

For Providence direct, Boston, and all Inland and Seaboard Routes East and North thereof. Steamers Rhode Island and Plymouth. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only, at 5:30 P. M.

STONINGTON LINE

For Stonington, Narragansett Pier, Watch Hill, Boston, and all points East. Steamers Maine and New Hampshire. Leave Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only, at 6 P. M.

NORWICH LINE

For New London, Watch Hill, Block Island, and Eastern Resorts, also Worcester and North of Boston and East. Steamer City of Lowell or City of Worcester leaves Pier 40 (old No.) N. R., next Desbrosses St., week days only, at 6 P. M. Orchestra on each. Rates to BLOCK ISLAND reduced. Connection made week days and Sundays.

FALL RIVER LINE

For Newport, Fall River, Boston, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, and all Eastern and Northern Mountain, Inland, and Seashore points. Steamers Priscilla and Puritan in commission. Fine orchestra on each. Leave Pier 18 N. R., foot of Murray St., week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

Hudson River by Daylight.

PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY," Finest and fastest river steamers in the world. Daily except Sunday.

Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M. " New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 " " West 22d St. Pier.....9 "

For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, and Hudson.

Direct connection on the Kingston Pt. Dock with U. & D. trains for Catskill Mountain Points, and for Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska. At Catskill with the Catskill Mt. and Otis El. Ry. for Cairo and Mt. Resorts.

Railroad connections at Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Hudson, and Albany for points North, East, and West. Special Saratoga trains.

Through tickets sold at Desbrosses St. Pier, West 22d St. Pier, New York Transfer, and other principal ticket offices.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1.00. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday Excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight; week day steamers connect at wharf with trains for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points north.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS from foot of Christopher St. every week day at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R. at Hudson.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE. PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BREMEN.

Trave, Tu., Au. 17, 10 AM | Saale, Tu., Sept. 7, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., Au. 24, 10 AM | Trave, Tu., Sept. 14, 10 AM
Havel, Tu., Au. 31, 10 AM | Lahn, Tu., Sept. 21, 10 AM

CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.

Aller, Sat., Sept. 4, 10 AM | Spree, Sat. Sept. 18, 10 AM

Twin Screw Passenger Service. SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

H. H. Meier.....Thursday, Aug. 19, Noon
Friedrich der Grosse.....Thursday, Aug. 26, Noon
Barbarossa.....Thursday, Sept. 2, Noon
Karlsruhe.....Thursday, Sept. 9, Noon

GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.

Werra, Aug. 14, 10 AM | Kaiser, Sept. 4, 10 AM
Fulda, Aug. 21, 10 AM | Ems, Sept. 11, 10 AM

OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

Express steamers from New York to Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa.

*A. Victoria, Nov. 6, 10 AM | †Werra, Nov. 27, 10 AM
†Karlsruhe, Nov. 13, 10 AM | †Main, Dec. 4, 10 AM
*Normannia, Nov. 20, 10 AM | *A. Victoria, Dec. 11, 10 AM

Also steamers for Alexandria, Egypt, in Jan., Feb., and March.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, and Cherbourg.

Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y. | North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE From New York to Plymouth. (London,) Cherbourg, (Paris,) and Hamburg.

F. Bismarck, Aug. 10, 10 AM | A. Victoria, Sept. 9, 9 AM
Normannia, Aug. 20, 10 AM | F. Bismarck, Sept. 16, 10 AM
Columbia, Sept. 2, 9 AM | Normannia, Sept. 23, 10 AM

HAMBURG SERVICE by Twin Screw Mail S. S. Palatia, Aug. 21, 11:30 AM | Prussia, Aug. 28, 7 AM
First cabin, $60 up; second class, $40; steerage, $30.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 B'w'y, New York

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London-Paris.) Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.

PARIS.....Aug. 18 | PARIS.....Sept. 8
ST. PAUL.....Aug. 25 | ST. PAUL.....Sept. 15
ST. LOUIS.....Sept. 1 | ST. LOUIS.....Sept. 22

Red Star Line to Antwerp

Sailing Every Wednesday.

Westernland, Au. 18, noon | Noordland, Sept. 1, Noon
Southwark, Au. 25, 3 PM | Friesland, Sept. 8, Noon

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY. Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

FRENCH LINE.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.
LA NORMANDIE, Delorcle, Sat., Aug. 14, 10 AM
LA BRETAGNE, Rupe, Sat., Aug. 21, 10 AM

Rates of passage, First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $105 and up by all steamers, except La Touraine, inc. Railway fare to Paris and landing charges; Parlor car seat is extra during Summer season; 2d class to Paris, $75.

A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.

Etruria, Aug. 14, 3 PM | Lucania, Sept. 4, 11 AM
Campania, Aug. 21, 11 AM | Etruria, Sept. 11, 3 PM
Umbria, Aug. 28, 3 PM | Campania, Sept. 18, 10 AM

Extra Sailings.

Servia, Aug. 24, noon | Auranla, Sept. 7, noon

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Teutonic, Aug. 18, Noon | Teutonic, Sept. 15, Noon
Britannic, Aug. 25, Noon | Britannic, Sept. 22, Noon
Majestic, Sept. 1, Noon | Majestic, Sept. 29, Noon
Germanic, Sept. 8, Noon | Germanic, Oct. 6, Noon

New Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers. Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO. OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO. From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:

PERU, via Honolulu.....Aug. 24, 1 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu.....Sept. 2, 1 P. M.
GAELIC, via Honolulu.....Sept. 21, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu, Oct. 2, 1 P. M.
MOGUL.....Oct. 12, 1 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information, apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY. Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver to JAPAN AND CHINA:

EMPRESS OF JAPAN....Aug. 23, Nov. 8, Jan. 31
EMPRESS OF CHINA...Sept. 13, Dec. 6, Feb. 28
EMPRESS OF INDIA....Oct. 11, Jan. 3, Mch. 28

TO HONOLULU, FIJI AND AUSTRALIA:

AORANGI, Sept. 8. | WARRIMOO, Sept. 20.

Second cabin accommodations very low rates.

For tickets and freight rates apply 353 Broadway. For freight rates only, 65 Wall St., N. Y.

CLYDE LINE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the South, and Southwest. JACKSONVILLE, and all Florida points. From Pier 29 E. R., foot of Roosevelt St., 3 P. M.

CHEROKEE.....Friday, Aug. 13
COMANCHE.....Tuesday, Aug. 17
SEMINOLE.....Friday, Aug. 20
CHEROKEE.....Tuesday, Aug. 24

Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New York.

Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast Fr. & P. Line, via Jacksonville. Great So. Freight & Passenger Line, via Charleston. T. G. EGER, General Agent, 375 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE. DAILY TO NORFOLK.

Shortest Sea Trips out of New York. Delightful tours to Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Saturday at 4 P. M. W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN R'Y.

Trains leave foot of West 42d St., as follows: (15 minutes earlier from Franklin St.:)

7:55 A. M., for Montana, Orr's Mills, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Middletown, Bloomingburgh, Ellenville, Fallsburgh, Hurleyville, Lake Kiamesha, Liberty, Scranton, Walton, Delhi, Sidney, Norwich, Utica, Oneida, Fulton, Oswego.

9:15 A. M., for Campbell Hall, Middletown, Bloomingburgh, Wurtsboro, Ellenville, Mountaindale, Centreville, Fallsburgh, Lake Kiamesha, Hurleyville, Liberty Falls, Liberty, White Lake.

1:45 P. M., (Saturdays only,) for Middletown, Bloomingburgh, Wurtsboro, Ellenville, Mountaindale, Centreville, Fallsburgh, Lake Kiamesha, Hurleyville, Ferndale, Liberty, White Lake, Parksville, Livingston Manor, Rockland.

4:30 P. M., for Montana, Orr's Mills, Meadow Brook, Burnside, Campbell Hall, Stony Ford, Crystal Run, Middletown, Winterton, Bloomingburgh, Wurtsboro, Ellenville.

6:15 P. M., (Franklin St. 5:45 P. M.,) Daily, for Campbell Hall, Middletown, Liberty, Livingston Manor, Walton, Sidney, Norwich, Randallsville, Hamilton, Oneida, Fulton, Oswego, Niagara Falls, and points West. Pullman Sleeping Car; Reclining Chair Car, seats free through to Chicago without transfer; arrives Chicago 9:30 P. M.

Tickets and Pullman seats at 371 Broadway, N. Y.

J. C. ANDERSON, G. P. A., 56 Beaver St., N. Y.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:55 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.

5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.

7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.

7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland and Toledo, except Saturday.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 9:25, 9:55, (Dining Car,) 10:55 A. M., 12:55, 1:55, (3:15 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday 8:25, 9:25, 10:55 A. M., (3:15 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night.

Sundays, 8:55, 9:55, 11:25 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:55, 3:55, 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 mdt.

From FOOT LIBERTY STREET 5 minutes less than from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:15 P. M. (Dining Car.)

For Reading at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 2:00, 4:00, 4:30, 5:45, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 5:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Harrisburg at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:30, 5:45 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.

CAPE MAY RAIL ROUTE.

FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c. For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points South to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., (1:00 Saturdays only,) 1:30, 2:15, 3:30, 4:00, (4:30 Red Bank only,) 4:45, 5:30, 6:15 (8:00 Saturdays only) P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.

For Lakewood, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barregat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:15 A. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:45, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

BOATS LEAVE WHITEHALL TERMINAL. Week days, 7:00, 7:25, 8:25, 9:15, 10:18, 9:35, 9:55, 10:25, 10:38, 10:55, 11:25, 11:55 A. M., 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:55, 2:25, 3:25, 3:55, 4:25, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:25, 6:55, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:30 P. M. 12:10 night. Sundays, 7:00, 8:55, 9:55, 11:25 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 1:55, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:55, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:50, 10:15, 10:55 P. M., 12:10 night.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE.

FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c. From Pier 8 N. R., foot of Rector St.

For Atlantic Highlands, Highland Beach, Normandie, Rumson, Sea Bright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, 4:30, 9:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.

For Elberon, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 1:00 P. M.

For Lakewood, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 3:45 P. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

TO PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.

For PHILADELPHIA from Whitehall Terminal, Week days, 7:55, 9:55, 11:25 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:25, 1:55, 3:25, 3:55, (Buffet Car,) 4:25, 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, 6:55, 8:25 P. M., 12:10 mdt.

Sundays, 8:55, 9:55, 11:25 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:55, 3:55, 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 mdt.

From FOOT LIBERTY STREET 5 minutes less than from Whitehall Terminal.

Week days, 7:55, 9:55, 11:25 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:55, 3:25, 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 mdt. Sundays, 9:55, 11:25 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:55, 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 mdt.

From FOOT LIBERTY STREET 5 minutes later.

Tickets and parlor-car seats can be procured at foot of Liberty St. and 23d St., 111, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 366 Fulton St., Brooklyn, and Williamsburg. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels or residence to destination.

DELAWARE LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN

stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.

VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, SWITCH LIGHT.

Direct connections to NEWARK, ORANGE, MAPLEWOOD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

10:00 A. M. (Café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West. Pullman Parlor Car, New York to Richfield Springs.

1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

7:00 P. M. (daily)—BUFFET VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO, and CHICAGO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.

8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleepers for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving Buffalo 8 A. M.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers. Sleepers New York to Richfield Springs.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., foot 12th St., 61 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time Tables, giving full information, at all stations.

Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Leave New York, Whitehall Terminal, daily. CHICAGO, 1:55 P. M. and 12:10 night. PITTSBURG, 3:25, ex. Sun., 1:55 Sun., 12:10 night.

CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 9:55 A. M., 4:55 P. M.

WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 7:55, 9:55, (Dining Car,) 11:25 A. M., (Dining Car,) 1:55, 3:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 9:55, (Dining Car,) 11:25 A. M., (Dining Car,) 1:55, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 night.

NORFOLK, 11:25 A. M. daily.

NEW ORLEANS, (through sleeper,) 4:55 P. M. daily.

Trains leave foot of Liberty St. 5 minutes later. All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,140 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

DIRECT LINE TO NIAGARA FALLS. All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

Trains leave Grand Central Station, 42d Street and Fourth Avenue, as follows:

7.50 A. M.—ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS, THOUSAND ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL SPECIAL. Daily, except Sunday. For Adirondack Mountains, Thousand Islands, and Montreal.

8.30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS, LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45 P. M., Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M., Toronto 8:25 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity.

9.30 A. M.—FAST MAIL. Daily. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.

9.40 A. M.—SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL. Daily, except Sunday. For Catskill Mountains, Troy, Saratoga, Lake George, Green Mountains, and Montreal.

10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago, via Michigan Central Route; due Buffalo 8:40 P. M., Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M.; Chicago 9:00 A. M. Carries sleeping and drawing-room cars only.

10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Millbrook, Catskill Mountains, and all important New York State points.

1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Daily.—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie.

1.00 P. M.—CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie and Schenectady.

3.30 P. M.—PROY AND SARATOGA SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Garrisons, West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Troy.

5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily 24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore route and Buffalo; due Cleveland 7:15 A. M., Toledo 10:45 A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. This train connects at Cleveland for Cincinnati, due 4:55 P. M., and at Toledo for St. Louis, due 10:15 P. M.; Due Kansas City next morning. Carries sleeping and drawing-room cars only.

6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS, daily—For Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis.

6.25 P. M.—ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS, THOUSAND ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL EXPRESS. Daily—For Adirondack Mountains, Thousand Islands, and Montreal.

7.00 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS, daily—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, Ottawa.

7.30 P. M.—BUFFALO SPECIAL, daily—For Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago.

9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL, daily (sleeping car passengers only) for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS, daily—For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Cape Vincent and the Thousand Islands.

12.10 Night—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on the New York Central, every night except Sunday nights. Sunday nights, Chicago Sleepers leave on 9:15 train.

9:06 A. M. and 3:35 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.

9:15 A. M.—Sundays only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via the Harlem Division.

"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS TO YONKERS.

"All night" trains run between 155th Street and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers, in connection with the elevated road. The only line running "all night" trains out of New York.

Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains. Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 418 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15 m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:

3:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Buffalo. Sleeping Car, New York to Bloomville, Sundays only; can be occupied 9:00 P. M.

7:00 A. M. Daily. Local to Albany for Catskill Mountains and Saratoga.

10:15 A. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Fort Wayne, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.

A.—11:00 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Bloomville and Catskill Mountains, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska. Parlor cars to Bloomville and New Paltz.

B.—1:55 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Saratoga, Caldwell, Lake George. Parlor cars to Bloomville, Saratoga, and Caldwell.

1:15 P. M. Saturdays only. Half-Holiday Special to Catskill Mountains. Parlor car attached.

C.—3:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New Paltz,

WESTCHESTER VALUATIONS

Assessors Profess to be Leading a Great Movement for Honest Returns for Taxation.

A HUNDRED PER CENT. BASIS

The Increase Applies to All Classes of Property and Taxpayers and Is Intended to Force Other Counties of the State to be Fair.

The indications in Westchester County are that there will be much less resistance to the increased assessments of property for taxation than has been expected, and that the action of the Town Assessors there may bring important changes in the system of assessment and in the tax laws throughout the State of New York.

The county is the richest in this country having no large city. According to the census of 1890 the true valuation of its taxable property per capita was the largest in the State except that of New York County, being $1,125.25. The town of Greenburg is the richest town in Westchester and has been the centre of the storm of protest developed by the announcement of the new valuations. In Greenburg the assessment on real property has been increased from $10,700,000 in 1896 to $25,000,000 in 1897, and on personal property from $1,340,000 in 1896 to $11,500,000 in 1897. The full report from the county cannot yet be obtained, but the statements of the several town boards give the impression that there will be a proportionate increase of 300 per cent. in all the towns. If this be true, Westchester will appear on the tax books with an assessment of $276,000,000, an amount exceeded only by New York, Kings, and Erie.

Profess to be Leading a Reform.

The Westchester assessors insist that they are leading a great reform movement. P. A. Edmonds of the Greenburg Board said yesterday that the people in Central and Northern New York who have been undervaluing their property to an absurd extent will be compelled to follow the lead of Westchester and Queens. The Westchester people regard themselves as part of New York City, and talk as freely as any resident here of what they call the robbery of the towns by the rural population. Westchester refuses to consider itself rural, and sneers at the suggestion that it is a farming community.

Farmers in High Hats.

"We have no farmers," said Editor Raymond of The Tarrytown Argus, who is a large owner of Tarrytown property, and whose assessment has been increased nearly 300 per cent. "The men who like to call themselves farmers drive about on ball bearings and rubber tires and in high hats. Our land is estimated on the building lot and mansion site basis. We do not produce enough berries, vegetables, fruit, milk, eggs, or poultry for home consumption. Those who own lands here do not care to produce anything to sell. They like to make their places beautiful and to amuse themselves with farming. This is a residential and is not a farming country."

Will Make the Farmers Pay.

Everybody in Westchester seems to hold this opinion, and the new assessments are viewed more kindly as the idea gains ground that the effect of them will be to bring the farmers in other parts of the State to the 100 per cent. basis of valuation. The Greenburg Assessors say their town was taxed last year at 38 per cent. of its real value. They have tripled this, and expect that the reductions on grievance day will leave the assessment just 100 per cent. of the real value.

The census of 1890 gave the true value of taxable real estate in New York State at five and a quarter billions, and the assessed valuation at nearly three and a half billions, making the assessment two-thirds of the valuation. The same authority placed the true value of taxable real estate in Westchester at $153,000,000, and the assessed valuation at $69,000,000, or a good deal short of one-half, indicating that that county was not at that time paying even a fair share of the taxes on the two-thirds value basis. The Assessors say they intend that it shall now lead the State to a system of full valuation, and pay its lowest share. The town of Greenburg, in 1896, showed a reduction of real estate values from 1889. In 1890 the returns of real estate for taxation were $10,768,000; in 1896 they were $10,700,000. The Assessors say this is absurd in view of the fact that the village of Tarrytown, for instance, which is part of the town, has nearly doubled in the seven years, and that many hundred thousands of dollars have been spent there in buildings and improvements.

How Values Were Fixed.

They say that in fixing the value of real property they went to the books and learned the prices paid for each parcel or for parcels near it and then estimated the cost of improvements, Mr. Edmonds being a practical builder of many years' experience. From the totals thus found they deducted commissions to sellers and made allowances for forced sales. As to personal property, they searched the records for mortgages and learned by every means in their power what securities and other personalty the taxpayers owned. When they could find nothing to go by, they guessed at what people must own from their style of living and threw the onus of proving the valuation excessive upon the taxpayer, who must establish by affidavit on grievance day that his or her possessions have been overestimated. The Assessors expect a considerable amount of this guessed-at assessment to be "sworn off."

Increase in All Classes.

The books show that the increase has been put on all classes of property and on owners of large and small properties alike. The names of the smaller taxpayers need not be given, but their positions are indicated by their occupations. Here are some of the changes on real estate taken at random:

	1896.	1897.
Lucy Eastman	$118,000	$384,000
Anna Gould	20,000	55,000
John T. Terry, Jr.	50,000	160,000
Mrs. Mary Lewis	61,500	192,000
Louis Stern	130,000	311,000
Estate of David Dows	107,000	245,000
Lorena Company	276,000	1,040,000
Isaac Stern	60,000	218,000
J. Jennings McComb	311,000	770,000
Fannie G. Villard	200,000	450,000
Railroad conductor	500	1,800
Bookkeeper	600	3,400
Clerk	500	1,300
Hotel keeper	1,500	5,000
Hotel keeper	4,000	17,000
Vacant lot	400	1,400
Dairyman	600	2,400
City Clerk	800	3,200

All these are on twenty-five-foot lots or small sections of land. Some of them are in the town outside of the villages, others are in the villages. Property owned by store keepers and others on Broadway in Tarrytown has been assessed at $100 a front foot, and the buildings on them, usually two-story, at about $4,500 each. This system has increased the assessments from 50 to 150 per cent.

Law Can Fix a Limit.

The justice of the criticisms by Mr. Colgate of Yonkers and others of what is known as the "millionaires' side," that there is no apparent limit to the possibilities of increase of assessments is acknowledged throughout the county, but the people generally say that it is the business of the Legislature to make a limit. The Assessors contend that laws can be drawn to protect property from overassessment, and will be as soon as there is need of them, but that heretofore the evil has always been in the opposite direction—the escape of property from taxation—and that the laws have been drawn accordingly.

Regarding the case of the Lorenza Company, the head of which is Amzi L. Barber, President of the Barber Asphalt Company, one of the assessors said yesterday that the property is assessed on the basis of $1,000 an acre, and he knew of one acre of it having been sold for $10,000. While the assessment against the Lorena Company has been increased nearly 400 per cent. the books show three acres in a remote part of the town raised from $400 to $3,200, 800 per cent.; a lot back of Dobbs Ferry from $500 to $2,200, a lot in Tarrytown from $500 to $1,500, and so on. Nobody seems to have escaped. The smaller property owners, however, appear rather to enjoy the anger of their wealthier neighbors. The man whose State tax under the increased assessment is $9 instead of $3 seems entirely willing to pay it, while his wealthier neighbor is paying $900 instead of $300.

The Rockefeller Assessment.

The assessment of $2,533,000 on William Rockefeller's place is defended on the ground that his house cost $2,000,000; that he has an electric-light plant that cost $50,000, and that other improvements and the value of the land bring the total value up far beyond the amount fixed by the Assessors. They say that the land adjoining his belonging to the New York Mutual Life Insurance Company and others was assessed at a higher rate than his.

There are 238,446 acres of land assessed in Westchester County. In 1896 it was returned at a valuation of about $375 an acre. The Assessors say it is worth from $1,000 to $2,000 an acre at the lowest estimation, unimproved, and that an average of $1,200 an acre on it, including all the improvements and the village lots, would not be excessive.

TO REVIEW ASSESSMENTS.

Brooklyn Elevated Roads Allege Discrimination in Favor of the Surface Lines.

Writs of certiorari were directed to the Board of Assessors of Kings County yesterday by Justice Smith of the Supreme Court ordering a review of assessments upon the properties of the elevated and surface roads and the illuminating companies of Brooklyn. The applications were made severally by the attorneys of the corporations, which have determined to make a stubborn fight against what they term excessive taxation.

Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson, acting for the elevated roads, applied for three writs on behalf of the Kings County Elevated, the Brooklyn Elevated, and the Seaside and Brooklyn Bridge Companies. Presidents Uhlmann and Jourdan allege through their attorneys that the elevated roads have been discriminated against in favor of the surface lines. The elevated companies declare that their structures, which are assessed as real property, have depreciated greatly in value on account of the wear and tear upon them and because of the great competition of the trolley lines, which are not taxed as real estate. The depreciation of the securities of the elevated roads is said to have been from 20 to 60 per cent.

The Kings County Road asserts that the true value of the property in the wards it passes through is $715,838, while the assessed valuation is $1,261,473. The figures given by Mr. Uhlmann for the Brooklyn Elevated Road are: True valuation, $1,511,289; assessed valuation, $2,652,489. The Seaside and Brooklyn Bridge Company asserts that its true valuation is $196,270 and the assessed valuation $351,722.

Through Henry Yonge, objections are made to the assessments upon the capital stock of the following roads: Nassau Electric Railroad Company, Brooklyn City Railroad Company, Brooklyn, Queens County and Suburban Railroad Company, Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company, South Brooklyn Central Railroad Company, Brooklyn, Bath and West End Railroad Company, and the Brooklyn City and Newtown Railroad Company.

The Brooklyn City Railroad was originally assessed upon its capital stock on June 1, 1897, at $12,000,000. This was reduced to $8,251,643. The company maintains that it ought not to be assessed at all and presents an array of figures showing its liabilities to be $5,738,554 in excess of assets, therefore having no assessable valuation whatever.

The Nassau Company was originally assessed upon its capital stock at $6,000,000, which was reduced to $4,549,420. The company says its gross assets and franchises are estimated at $6,587,241; deductions, $11,022,616; leaving the company with a deficiency of $5,35,375. It also claims no assessable valuation. The writs are made returnable from Sept. 1 to 7.

In the matter of the Citizens' and Edison Electric Illuminating Companies and the Municipal Electric Light Company the writs are made returnable Nov. 1.

BROOKHAVEN TOWN ASSESSMENTS.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., Aug. 12.—The Assessors of Brookhaven Town have completed the assessment roll and have increased every assessment on last year's roll at least threefold, while in some instances the amounts have been raised five and six fold. Some of the increases are:

	1896.	1897.
Ira D. Sankey, Eastport	$2,700	$17,100
William Zeigler, Brookhaven	15,000	50,000
T. Brown, Patchogue	3,500	14,000
Great South Bay Water Co.	4,000	20,000
L. W. Brown, Brookhaven	5,000	15,000
P. Conklin, Centre Moriches	3,000	10,500
Patchogue Manufacturing Co.	10,000	50,000
Mary Fairchild, Brookhaven	5,500	15,000
O. Y. Fanning, Port Jefferson	3,800	19,200
Dr. W. Carr, Centre Moriches	17,000	68,800
L. I. Railroad Co.'s tracks	446,800	1,100,300
L. I. R. R. Co.'s station and grounds	4,700	22,800

Denounce Increased Assessments.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Aug. 12.—The Oyster Bay Democratic Town Committee has unanimously adopted resolutions denouncing the increased assessed valuations in the town. The assessed valuation of the real property of Queens County for the year 1896 was $82,872,661, and that of the Town of Oyster Bay, as equalized, was $6,363,329. On the basis of these figures, Oyster Bay's share of the debt of Queens County which it will be called upon to pay amounts to about $154,000, for which indebtedness, it is said in the resolutions, it has little to show in the way of macadamized roads, as against miles of the same in other towns, the cost of which Oyster Bay must help to pay. Notwithstanding this, the Assessors have raised the assessed valuations two, three, and four fold.

"FRANK HARPER" IS DEAD.

Starvation Ends the Life of the Young Man Found on the Street.

"Frank Harper," the young man who was taken to Bellevue Monday suffering from the lack of food, and who was afterward identified as Frank Bonapo of 65 Sullivan Street, died in the hospital yesterday morning.

On Washington's Birthday the boy quarreled with his father and left home, saying he would starve before he would ask any of his relations for assistance. He found work as a mattress maker. Two weeks ago he lost his position, and since that time and the discovery of him by his father in the hospital nothing had been heard of him.

Deputy Coroner Schultz, who made an autopsy on the body, said the young man had died from starvation. His father will bury the body.

THE BLANCHE MORGAN HERE.

Reaches Governors Island and Discharges Her Cargo of Ammunition.

The schooner Blanche Morgan, with ammunition for the Government, arrived yesterday at Governors Island. The naval supply boat Fern towed her from Bridgeport, Conn., on Wednesday, and she lay at the Navy Yard over Wednesday night, and yesterday morning twenty cases of six-pound shells for use on the men-of-war were unloaded from her. The Fern then towed her to Governors Island, and the remaining 180 cases of shells were unloaded. The Government officials were evidently determined to satisfy the Spanish Minister that his suspicions that she was a filibuster were unfounded, for, although the Treasury Department had ordered the Collector at Bridgeport to release her, a customs Inspector remained aboard till she reached the Navy Yard, and then he was relieved and an Ensign from the Fern went aboard and stayed until she had discharged the last of her cargo.

Capt. Wason of the Morgan said: "I have been carrying ammunition in these waters for twenty years, and I am known to all the manufacturers. The Spanish officials, however, have had spies watching me for two years. I think it is my turn to laugh at the Government officials now. They gave me a free tow to New York."

Harriet Delafield Cushman Balch.

Mrs. Harriet Delafield Cushman Balch died suddenly at Saratoga on Wednesday. She was a daughter of Mr. Cushman of Troy, a granddaughter of William Floyd, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and a great-granddaughter of Col. Tallmadge, who was on Gen. Washington's staff. She was married to Col. George T. Balch of New York, who, during the civil war was Chief of Ordnance in the War Department, and who died some time ago. The body will be taken to Troy for burial.

Collector Inspects Custom House.

Collector George R. Bidwell spent two hours yesterday inspecting the various divisions of the Custom House. He talked with Jeremiah M. Wood, who will on Monday succeed Cashier W. E. Northrup, and received notice from Washington of the approval of the nomination by Surveyor McGuire of Acting Deputy Collector Wilson Berryman to be Auditor and Special Deputy Surveyor, vice S. M. Blatchford, resigned.

LONG ACRE'S IMPROVEMENT

Majority of the Property Owners Welcome the Project to Establish Small Parks.

WILL BENEFIT THE SECTION

Tree Planting Association Ready to Aid in the Work—Astor Estate to Co-operate—Opportunity to Beautify Unsightly Part of City.

Of the ten blocks that form the boundaries of Long Acre at the junction of Seventh Avenue and Broadway, all but three are controlled by five property owners. The John Jacob Astor and the William Waldorf Astor estates own the Seventh Avenue side of the roadway, Amos F. Eno controls the block at Forty-third Street, the block at Forty-seventh Street belongs to the Cossitt estate, and on Broadway Oscar Hammerstein owns the block from Forty-fifth to Forty-sixth Street. With the exception of the representative of the J. J. Astor estate, who declined to express any opinion, all those owners are anxious for the establishment of small areas of verdure in place of the present and projected triangles of asphalt.

Mayor Strong in his various capacities as private citizen, as Mayor of New York, and as President of the Tree Planting Association, strongly favors the proposed small parks, and advocates the planting of trees along the sidewalks. He says: "You will find the death rate is lower in those cities—other things being equal—whose principal streets are lined with trees, and where the monotony of brick and stone blocks is interspersed with small but luxuriant parks."

Park Commissioner Stiles and Superintendent Parsons of the Park Department are even more decided in their expressions of approval of the proposed parks, and yesterday Col. C. B. Mitchell, Vice President of the Tree Planting Association, in an interview declared the opportunity presented on Long Acre to be one the city officials could not afford to neglect through any penny-wise policy.

"It is an opportunity," he said, "that should be seized at once. If he who makes two ears of corn grow where only one has previously grown is entitled to the praise of the community, what will not he deserve who replaces two glaring, scorching, unsightly patches of asphalt with cool and luxuriant foliage, shaded oases, refreshing to the eye, soothing to all the senses and valuable, not only from a hygienic point of view, but as enhancing the worth of all adjacent property?

"The present aspect of that section of the city is horrible from its barrenness. Nothing from any point of view but angular blocks, nothing graceful, nothing refreshing—just a bare, arid street with nothing to break the monotony. New York is ahead of every other city in the United States in the number and beauty of its palatial buildings, and behind every other city in graceful street lines and picturesque effects. Everything is artificial and angular. There is not a touch of nature, a plethora of brick and stone, and a scarcity of trees and shrubbery.

"The absence of any attempt at natural decoration indicates a great want of public spirit, and it is to be hoped that at Long Acre, where the opportunity presents itself to effect a great good with the expenditure of a few dollars, the city officials will not be backward. Every citizen who has the interests of the city at heart should help increase its attractiveness. Parks, or at least, little patches of green and a few trees, should be established wherever possible. The Long Acre triangles present possibilities that should not be wasted. I am heartily in accord with the views of THE NEW YORK TIMES in the matter of small parks, and will willingly co-operate in any movement that may be deemed advisable to push the early fruit on of Mayor Strong's idea for the beautification of Long Acre's dreary expanse."

Mr. Charles Peabody of 2 Wall Street, the legal representative of the W. W. Astor interests, is ready to do what he can to further the project. He said he would use all his influence to induce the Astor people to take some part in the movement for the city's improvement.

The matter will be brought up for argument at the next meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. Recorder Goff and Controller Fitch of the board, both out of the city on vacation at present, are strong advocates of tree planting in cities, and with the Mayor's indorsement and their co-operation there is little doubt that the project so enthusiastically received at its inception will be carried to a successful finish. Without the establishment of the oases, Long Acre must remain in its present unsightly and unattractive condition. There are at least three blocks where tree planting along the curbs is impracticable, owing to vaults beneath the sidewalks, and the only way to relieve the section from the depressing glare of the asphalt is to utilize as shaded breathing places the triangles, which, being out of the line of traffic, must develop into lounging places for the nighthawk cab or waiting truck.

WRIGHT IS IN CONTEMPT.

Justice Smyth, in Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday, granted a motion made on behalf of John J. Fallon, adjudging Commissioner of Correction Robert J. Wright to be in contempt for his failure to comply with the order and judgment of the Appellate Division, which was affirmed by the Court of Appeals, directing him to reinstate Mr. Fallon "in the said position or office of Warden of the City Prison of the City of New York, and restore to him the possession of the said office or position and the rights, powers, privileges, and emoluments thereof."

Commissioner Wright, in response to the order, reinstated Mr. Fallon "as one of the Wardens of the City Prison," and assigned him to night duty, but he was not reinstated in possession of the apartments in the Tombs which he had previously used as a residence, or furnished with fuel and food, which, it was claimed, were part of the "emoluments" of the office.

Justice Smyth says a careful examination of the statutes and ordinances applicable to the subject "creates a doubt as to whether the place of residence, fuel, and food furnished constitute any part of the emoluments pertaining to the office of Warden," and the order of the Appellate Division fails to specify what these "rights, powers, privileges, and emoluments" were to which he was to be restored.

"It is clear," said the Justice, "that the relator's remedy, so far as respects the question of what constitutes the emoluments, other than the salary, appertaining to the office of Warden, is not by attachment. The motion, so far as it seeks to adjudge the respondent in contempt for not reinstating the relator in the office of Warden, must be granted, but in all other respects the motion is denied.

Want Hempstead Triangle Annexed.

Mayor Gleason of Long Island City, who yesterday began proceedings to have the disputed triangle in the town of Hempstead declared a portion of Greater New York, said last night that he saw no reason why that valuable section should not belong to the city. Most of the residents wanted to become New Yorkers, and he was going to aid them. The disputed territory is a triangle of land, the base of which is nearly three-quarters of a mile, and the length seven or eight miles. The value of the property involved is several millions—the town lands alone being estimated at $2,000,000.

Rossie Held in $5,000 Bail.

Louis E. Rossie, paying teller of the Bedford Bank in Brooklyn, arrested Wednesday on the charge of embezzling $6,250 of the bank's funds, was arraigned before Judge Bristow of the Adams Street Police Court yesterday. He was represented by his attorney, Stephen C. Baldwin, who entered a plea for him of not guilty. Rossie waived examination, and was then held in $5,000 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury. After leaving court, Rossie was taken to Police Headquarters. He was accompanied by his wife. Later he was taken to Raymond Street jail. His wife and friends are trying to secure bail for him.

W. R. Spooner Honored.

On Monday evening, W. R. Spooner was the recipient of a diamond studded jewel. For six years he was the executive head of the Supreme Assembly of the World of the Fraternal Order, Royal Society of Good Fellows, and as a token of appreciation of his services, the order presented a Past Premier's jewel to him. Vice Premier Apgar was specially delegated to make the presentation.

LEGAL NOTES.

SAFE PLACE TO WORK.—For injuries received while operating an apparatus called a gypsy, Patrick Mullane recovered judgment in the City Court against the Houston and West Street and Pavonia Avenue Ferry Railroad Company, which was affirmed by the General Term of that court and by the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court. The gypsy was located on Seventh Avenue, near Fifty-ninth Street, when the accident happened. It was worked by two men, one in the street and the other in a hole below. The track master of the defendant ordered plaintiff to go down into the hole and grease certain machinery, and assured him that he would see the engineer, and that the machinery would not be set in motion until he had finished his work; and the machinery was set in motion, notwithstanding this assurance. Justice McAdam, giving the opinion of the Appellate Term, held that the master must furnish his servant with a safe place in which to work, and the track master, in that instance, was acting for the master, doing an act the master was in duty bound to perform, and that the defendant was liable for the injury.

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ACTION ON BOND TO RELEASE GOODS FROM LEVY.—An attachment was obtained by Max Globe on Jacob Schlacht's grocery store in an action against Schlacht for goods sold and a levy was made. Then Augusta Greenspan and Morris Weinstein, claiming ownership of this stock, obtained possession by furnishing a bond. After judgment was given in favor of Globe, he brought an action upon the bond against Adolph Rauch, the surety. Judgment given by Justice Lynn in the First District Court in favor of the plaintiff has been affirmed by the Appellate Term, in an opinion by Justice Bischoff, holding that in an action upon a bond given by a third party claimant to release property attached under Section 2,912 of the Code of Civil Procedure, as in this case, the burden is upon the defendant to prove by a preponderance of evidence that he was the owner of the property at the date of the levy.

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SERVICES BETWEEN MEMBERS OF THE SAME HOUSEHOLD.—Mary A. Pfohl, who died in Bellefontaine, Ohio, in 1892, by her will gave her husband a life interest in real property in Erie County, N. Y., the remainder to go to her children, in equal shares. The husband, who is executor of the estate, recently instituted proceedings for the sale of this real estate to pay debts of the decedent. The indebtedness alleged was a claim by Anna T. Pfohl, sister-in-law of the executor, for $2,182 for board, washing, nursing, and care of decedent from May, 1889, to June, 1892. Surrogate Marcus of Erie County has dismissed the petition, holding that where services are rendered by one member of the same household to another the legal presumption is that the services were gratuitous, and it is necessary to a recovery by such a claimant against the estate of a person to whom the services were rendered that there shall be clear and positive proof of an express promise by the person who died that the services should be paid for. Where the executor had merely a life interest in real property, and it appeared that he had already attempted to raise money upon it for his own use, the court will not direct its sale for the payment of debt upon such a claim as this, where the proof that the testator agreed to pay for the services is slight, and where her will was executed until after her death; and this notwithstanding the fact that the executor had allowed the claim.

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CONSENT OF PRINCIPAL.—A judgment in favor of James Whiteside in the City Court for $492, in an action by plaintiff as surety upon a lease, to recover from the lessee the amount he paid as surety, has been affirmed by the Appellate Term. The plaintiff executed to Mrs. Eldert, the landlord of the Avondale Hotel at Rockaway Beach, an agreement as surety of defendant, as lessee of the hotel. The defendant, while negotiating to hire the premises, told the landlord that he would offer no security, and would ask no one to go on his lease as surety, but nevertheless stood by without comment or protest while the plaintiff signed the surety clause. The court holds, by Presiding Justice Daly, that the jury might find a request and consent such as to sustain an action by the plaintiff against the defendant for rent paid by the former as surety, and this, although the plaintiff by becoming surety received the benefit of a discharge from liability upon a prior lease by him of the same premises. The defendant set up a counterclaim for damages, due to false representations of the plaintiff that a number of guests had engaged accommodations for the Summer, which induced the defendant to lease the hotel. The statement by the latter that he lost a certain amount that season, whereas, had the representations been true, he would have made money, was held to be a conclusion and inadmissible.

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SETTLING CASE ON APPEAL.—The Appellate Term of the Supreme Court, in a suit in the City Court by William H. Foster against the Standard National Bank, has reversed an affirmance by the General Term of the City Court of an order denying defendant's motion to resettle the case, and has remitted the case to the trial Judge for resettlement. The court holds, by Justice McAdam, that the responsibility of settling a case and of determining what occurred at a trial is cast not upon the stenographer, but on the trial Judge, aided as far as possible by the stenographer's minutes, by any notes taken by the Judge himself at the time, or his memory of what occurred, or by any other means which may satisfy his conscience and enable him to make a truthful return to the Appellate Court. It will not do for the trial Judge to decline to resettle a case merely because matters sworn to have occurred before him do not appear in the stenographer's notes; he must go further and put his refusal upon the ground that they did not occur.

FOR CATS AND DOGS.

Mrs. Paillard Provides a Nightly Free Lunch, but in the Morning They Die by Gas.

All homeless cats and dogs are cordially invited to the side yard of Mrs. Mary B. Paillard's home, at 341 West Forty-fifth Street, at any time after dark, and partake of a liberal free lunch. This consists of stewed calves' liver, cut in small fragments, and for side dishes calves' lungs or calves' heart treated in the same manner. Milk in abundance supplies the place of a wine list for this meal, and for feline and canine teetotalers dishes of cool water are provided.

Mrs. Paillard feasts them, but the next day comes the ambulance of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and they are hustled into a gas tank where they bid farewell to earth.

Mrs. Paillard dwells in a house abundantly furnished with statuary and articles of vertu, although their owner complains that her resources will not permit her to do as much for the feline and canine pariahs as her heart urges. She is a sweet-faced woman in the prime of maturity, with rippling hair of the copper bronze tint that is so fashionable.

"When I was at my old home," (she formerly lived at 334 West Forty-fifth Street,) "I used to keep two or three cats over night in the basement, but here I don't have to. The cats don't want to run away. Why should they? And going to the window she showed several tabbies curled comfortably on newspapers and purring in the contentment of a stomach filled for once. The newspapers, Mrs. Paillard explained, kept off the chill of the ground, and were popular with her guests.

From another window the protector of the homeless exhibited other cats. On other newspapers was spread the free lunch, plenty of it, and near by were the pans of milk and dishes of water. Around the yard runs an iron rail fence, which is easily entered by the famished felines.

Not until it is dark does Mrs. Paillard spread out the viands. During the day if gaunt felines arrive they receive attention, but the hour of the banquet proper is late. Sometimes the children, who know the woman's tenderness, bring her cats, but she will only accept them from the girls—boys need not apply—and then only when the little girl is known to her, and she feels sure she is not taking any one's pet. On an average of thrice a week, Mrs. Paillard writes to the officers of the S. P. C. A. and the ambulance visits her home, collects the cats, and takes them to the gas tank.

"Of course, we cannot expect the society to feed and keep the cats," Mrs. Paillard said, "but they are put to death in the most merciful manner. We ought to have many such ambulances, and have every homeless cat taken from the streets."

Ever since she was a little girl, Mrs. Paillard says, she has suffered intensely if any case of cruelty to dumb creatures came under her observation. "I have thought and thought of these thousands of starving cats and dogs," she said, "and I am trying to do all I can to help them."

TO PAVE JEROME AVENUE

Contractors Named for Work on Three Sections of the Thoroughfare.

A HIGHWAY FOR WHEELMEN

They Will Ride Next Year from Macomb's Dam Bridge to City Line on Vitrified Brick and Macadam—Asphalt for Boston Road.

At the offices of Louis F. Haffen, Commissioner of Street Improvements for the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, at Third and Tremont Avenues, bids for the paving of Jerome Avenue were opened at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. The remodeling of three sections only of the thoroughfare was offered for bids, and the paving of their aggregate length will cost the city $136,505, exclusive of engineers' fees, &c. Bids for the asphalt paving of Boston Road from East One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street to Jefferson Place and of East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street from Boston Road to Franklin Avenue were opened at the same time, and the successful contractor for that piece of work was the Barber Asphalt Paving Company, whose bid was $35,631.30. The successful contestants for the three sections of the work on Jerome Avenue and their bids were: First section, (three contractors bidding,) J. C. Rodgers of 532 West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, $26,832; second section, (five contractors bidding,) Thileman & Smith of East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Lexington Avenue, $47,223; third section, (four contractors bidding,) William H. Masterson of 231 East Eighty-sixth Street, $62,450. The different surfaces to be paved aggregate over 100,000 square yards—10,400 in the first, 44,550 in the second, and 52,800 in the third section.

Work on the several sections will begin simultaneously early in September. The first stretch of road, which lies between Macomb's Dam Bridge and East One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, will be paved with vitrified brick, and sixty days is allowed for the work. The contractors for the second and third sections, which stretch from East One Hundred and Sixty-second Street to Tremont Avenue, and from Tremont Avenue to Van Cortlandt Avenue, respectively, and will be paved with macadam on a Telford foundation, must complete their jobs in 100 days from the time they start them. This means that the work may be finished before the year closes.

The entire thoroughfare from Macomb's Dam Bridge to the city line, a distance of nearly six miles, is to be substantially paved, according to the provision of the Legislature, which has appropriated $90,000 for the purpose. The reason that bids for the work on only three sections were opened yesterday was that the Commissioner wished to see how much these parts of the work would cost, before calling for bids on the fourth section. It is now evident, however, that no further appropriation will be needed from the Legislature to complete the work. The cost on engineers' fees and other incidentals is estimated at $3,000, which will bring the entire sum to be expended on the paving now contracted for to about $140,000.

When Chief Engineer Briggs of Commissioner Haffen's staff was asked yesterday whether the fourth section, which is about two miles long could be paved for the remaining $60,000 of the appropriation, he answered: "It will have to be. We can manage it by using simple macadam without the Telford foundation, which is a practical scheme, but the upper part of the avenue is not yet graded, and, therefore, it is well to have the paving there of a temporary nature."

With the completion of the Jerome Avenue improvement Metropolitan wheelmen will practically enjoy hard roadbeds from the Battery to Westchester County.

NOT A CENT FROM THE CITY.

No Money Paid to Those Citizens Whose Property Was Condemned and Torn Down.

Charges of negligence have been made against the Controller and other city officials by the property owners on Third Avenue, between the Harlem River and One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, whose property was condemned and taken from them more than a year ago for the new Third Avenue Bridge, and who up to the present time have not received a cent for it. Many of these property owners who were small storekeepers are in absolute need of the money. They say that they were driven out of their homes and business places and forced to find other abodes.

More than three years ago David Leventritt, Arthur Ingraham, and ex-Sheriff Peter Bowe were appointed by the city to condemn and appraise property necessary for the new Third Avenue Bridge, still in course of erection. It was found necessary to take a strip of land 62 feet wide off the east side of Third Avenue, between the Harlem River and One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street. The property included in all about sixty parcels, occupied principally by two-story frame buildings and stores that had stood on the spot for years and in which some of the oldest residents of Morrisania lived. Among the larger buildings on the condemned land was the Twenty-third Ward Bank building, a five-story, double-deck tenement, and Bauer's Hotel, a famous old road house.

All of the smaller buildings were sold at auction and torn down, as was the hotel. Half of the big flat was saved, and a portion of the bank building is still standing. The bankers were forced to erect a new building at One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and Third Avenue, and the other tenants new dwellings and fields of business as Third Avenue was closed up entirely and traffic diverted to the east along Lincoln Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-third Street.

The appraisers were not overactive in their work, and when the awards were announced there was general dissatisfaction, for property owners found that they had only received about one-half what they claimed, although many admitted that their claims had been exorbitant.

C. P. Bowne, who keeps a feed store at One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street and Third Avenue, when interviewed on the subject, said: "The city took my property away from me, drove me out, and practically ruined my business, and yet I have never received a cent. If this is fair and the method upon which the city's business is transacted, I think it needs investigation. Of course, they allow us 6 per cent. interest on our money, but that is only soft soap. What we want is the cash that is due us, and we can't get it."

John Hartmeyer of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street and Lincoln Avenue, another person whose property was taken, said: "This is a swindle on the property owners. They took my house and lot, drove me off a thoroughfare that meant life to my business, and what do I get for all this trouble and expense? Not a cent."

Gas Business Transferred.

The Consolidation Committee of the Chicago Gas Companies, of which Frederic P. Olcott was Chairman, held its final meeting yesterday at 54 Wall Street and transferred the business to the Directors of the People's Gaslight and Coke Company of Chicago, who held a meeting and transacted business of purely detail character. The United Gas Improvement Company of Philadelphia has sold to J. & W. Seligman & Co. the issue of Kansas City, Missouri, Gas Company first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, due 1922. The total issue is $5,000,000; outstanding, $3,750,000. The remaining bonds are reserved for improvements to be issued only at par for 90 per cent. of such improvements. The control of the Kansas City, Missouri, Gas Company is owned and the plant operated by the United Gas Improvement Company of Philadelphia.

Sixteen-Year-Old Boy a Forger.

James Armstrong, sixteen years old, of West Nineteenth Street, Weehawken, yesterday entered the drug store of Dr. Herman Wouters, on Weehawken Heights, and presented a note purporting to have been written by Mrs. Robert Noble, wife of the Tax Collector of the town, and asking for the loan of $3. Dr. Wouters called up Mr. Noble on the telephone and learned that Armstrong was a swindler. The boy was arrested. When arraigned before Recorder Simon he confessed that he had forged the note. He said he had lost his situation, and had intended to take the $3 to his mother as his week's wages, being afraid to tell her that he had been discharged. He was held for examination.

Not too late to "strike it rich."

Here's the record at 5 o'clock yesterday:

53 heavy weight $8 overcoats—32, 33, 34 breast.

39 light and heavy weight $10 overcoats—35, 36, 37, 42, 44, and 50 breast.

123 $4 winter sack and cutaway coats—30, 32, 33, 34, 41, 42, 43, 44, 46, and 48 breast; no stouts.

167 $1 winter vests—all sizes.

$3 trousers; all sizes except 39, 40, 41, and 43 waist.

At Prince Street store only.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

FIRED AT BY HIGHWAYMEN.

Attempt to Rob and Murder A. L. Jordan of Yonkers in Van Cortlandt Park.

Two highwaymen fired on A. L. Jordan, a wealthy resident of Yonkers, with revolvers after having unsuccessfully attempted to stop him in Van Cortlandt Park early yesterday morning.

Mr. Jordan was driving two horses. At 1:30 o'clock he was going through Mosholu Avenue at a fast gait, and was within half a mile of the Van Cortlandt railroad station when he saw two men step from a clump of trees to the middle of the road. The horses hesitated and slackened their pace. The men were in the full light of the moon, and Mr. Jordan saw them distinctly. He says they were each apparently twenty-five or thirty years old, and beardless. They wore plain black clothes, negligé shirts, and flowing neckties, and slouch hats were pulled over their faces. Each held a pistol pointed at Mr. Jordan.

He jerked his reins and the horses responded instantly and renewed their brisk trot. One man shouted, "Stand and deliver" in traditional highwayman style. The other called out: "Your money or your life."

While they were speaking the two horses swept down on them. The men involuntarily stepped out of the way, one to each side. Mr. Jordan had his whip poised, and as he went by made two rapid cuts—to left and right. He thinks he struck one of the men.

The highwaymen seemed to be helpless with astonishment for a moment, but when Mr. Jordan had passed fifty feet beyond they recovered and fired hastily. Both bullets evidently went wild, as Mr. Jordan did not hear the whistle of either. He was out of range in another second. A short distance away he met Park Policeman O'Neill, who, on hearing his story, hurried to the scene of the attempted robbery.

The policeman did not find anybody near the place, or anybody in the park answering the description of the men. At the station he arrested Thomas Layer, twenty-nine years old, of 239 East Eightieth Street, who did not explain satisfactorily why he was in the park at that hour, and had been around the station some time, while several trains passed. There was no evidence against Layer, however, and as Mr. Jordan failed to identify him in the Morrisania Police Court he was discharged.

COLLECTION OF WASTE PAPER.

The attention of the Street Cleaning Department was called to a communication in THE NEW YORK TIMES of yesterday, in which the department was criticised for its method of collecting waste paper and other dry refuse in the city by means of an interchange of bags utilized for that purpose.

Deputy Commissioner Stidham said that the correspondent was evidently not aware that a change in the system had been made during the last month, owing probably to the fact that the extension of the new system had not yet reached his district. The old system of interchange of bags was stopped by the Health Department for the very reason intimated in the communication referred to—the possibility of their carrying infectious diseases—and the new system put into effect.

The new system calls for householders and tenants to provide bags, boxes, or barrels of their own, if they so desire, which will be called for by the department, but will not be returned. If a person does not have anything in which to put the paper or refuse, he can tie it in a bundle, place a card in the window, and it will be called for, placed in a bag belonging to the department, and carried off.